

A DEAD SPORT.

Squire Abington Baird's Career Brought to a Close.

He Set a Pace Altogether Too Fast for Nature to Sustain.

Pneumonia the Cause of His Death, According to the Doctors.

The Body Will Be Taken to England on Wednesday—Corbett Says He Was a True Sport and Thorough Gentleman.

By Telegrams to the Times.

New York, March 18.—[By the Associated Press.] Charley Mitchell and Jim Hall arrived at the Grand Central depot at 10:35 o'clock this morning and were met by Jerry Mahoney. Mitchell and Hall took a cab and started for the Nedney House, and Mahoney and a friend took another. At the hotel there was a telegram awaiting Mitchell, which read as follows:

The 'Squire died at 8 o'clock this morning.

When Mitchell was asked if the 'Squire's death would affect the fight, he replied that it would not, that the 'Squire had given him the money to bet, and if he won he was to keep it.

Mitchell began sending telegrams at once about Squire Abington's death. He appeared greatly affected at the news. The first telegram was to Monk, the 'Squire's valet, at New Orleans.

The 'Squire died at New Orleans now.

This referred to Mitchell's plan of going there tomorrow. He followed it with another to Monk. It read:

Have the 'Squire embalmed and brought to New York right away. We can then catch boat.

A third dispatch to the same effect was sent to W. E. Bailey, the 'Squire's secretary, who is in New Orleans. Another went to "Gravatic," London, which is the cable address of the 'Squire's lawyers. It read:

Squire Abington Baird died in New Orleans this morning.

Mitchell then spoke feelingly about his friend. "When I left New Orleans," he said, "the 'Squire was in bed. The doctors advised me to leave him, as he would get better more quickly, so I came to New York. Before I left, however, I told them if they would get the 'Squire into shape and in New York in time to catch the boat for England on Wednesday, I would give them \$1000. I am greatly affected at my friend's death. He has been a sufferer from bowel troubles for some time, and his constitution was broken down."

His SHORT CAREER IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—Squire Abington's death created something of a sensation here, as it had not leaked out that he was so seriously ill. When the 'Squire came here from New York with the Hall and Mitchell party he was in the very best of spirits and splendid health, with a quick, elastic step and bright, ruddy face. He came in excellent condition for a long stay, engaged the best rooms in the hotel, began to open wine immediately for all hands to whom he took a liking, and spent money right and left for wine and women. He found New Orleans very fast in a sporting sense, and cut out a page that all who were with him had to follow, except Hall. On the night of the fight he was selected to go into Hall's corner, not because he was thought to know much about handling a fighter, but simply for the honor of having been in the corner. He wore nothing but a loose undershirt, as did the other seconds. It was rather warm during the early part of the evening, but before the fight began it had changed considerably and there were many dangerous draughts whizzing through the big pine building. The 'Squire handled the ice and bottles in the corner and made himself generally useful until the night was over and Hall had been taken back to his room. After the defeated pugilist had been escorted back to his hotel the entire party went out for a lark and a

GENERAL ROUND OF DISSIPATION

was begun, in which Jim Hall and the 'Squire played leading parts, and which did not end until the 'Squire broke down and went to bed. His illness at first was not considered serious, and was regarded merely as a cold resulting from dissipation. However, a physician was called in, and the sick man gave every possible attention. He himself did not believe he was very bad off, and was so confident he could be up in four or two and a half days that he insisted Mitchell should start on ahead of him for New York, the Western trip with "Bai." Masterson having been abandoned, Mitchell left with Hall, and the 'Squire expected to meet him in time to sail on the Majestic on Wednesday. The Majestic will carry back to England on Wednesday the dead body of the 'Squire and his sorrowing friends.

It was not until a dispatch came here from Buffalo to the effect that Mitchell had received word that the 'Squire was dying, that any faith was placed in the rumors current on the streets last evening that the 'Squire was at the point of death. Dr. Fitch had originally been called in to attend the 'Squire, but when he continued to grow worse, Dr. Miles, a distinguished surgeon and physician, was summoned for consultation. At that time the 'Squire was delirious and violent, and had to have with him constantly some one to prevent him doing himself violence. After a consultation between Dr. Miles and Dr. Fitch, a telegram was sent East that the sick man was suffering with pneumonia, and that his recovery, despite his splendid constitution, was regarded improbable. He had dissipated so much in the past fortnight that his

PHYSICAL VIGOR WAS IMPAIRED, and the disease made rapid inroads upon him. During all his illness his secretary, Teddy Bailey, and his valet, William Monk, remained constantly with him, and he was given every attention that money could procure in the matter of trained nurses and scientific care.

During last night the condition of the patient continued to get worse, and despite the unremitting attention of the physicians and nurses, he was so far gone when daylight broke that his death became only a question of a few hours, and death finally occurred at 8 o'clock. He had been ill but a week.

Last night Charley Mitchell telegraphed here that he would come back at once to the side of the 'Squire, and would reach here Monday morning. He was then at Buffalo. This morning he arrived in New York. The 'Squire was not yet cold when a telegram was sent on to Mitchell announcing the death of his friend and arresting his proposed journey south. Telegrams were also sent to various points in the East and to New York, and cables to his family in England, consisting of a mother, sister and cousins. Replies

have been received from over the water, praising all the arrangements in the hands of Secretary Baird, who, with Dr. Fitch as guide, started forth at once to carry out the wishes of the family of the dead man. Undertaker Johnson was sent for, and at 9:30 o'clock a van drove up to the hotel, and the body was removed to the funeral directors.

FIGHT DECLARED OFF.

Jack Skelly Seriously Ill With Malaria at Flatbush, L. I.

New York, March 18.—[By the Associated Press.] Jack Skelly, who was to meet George Siddons before the Coney Island Athletic Club on Monday night, is seriously ill with malaria. A physician was called to attend him this afternoon at his training quarters at Flatbush, L. I., and said Skelly would not be well enough to enter the ring for at least three weeks. Judge Newton tonight informed a reporter that the first exhibition was to have taken place at the club rooms of the Coney Island Athletic Club on Monday night would be wholly abandoned, owing to Skelly's sickness. It is impossible in the short time intervening to arrange for another bout in place of the Skelly-Siddons' go. The purse of \$2000 will be forfeited to Siddons.

New York, March 18.—George Dixon says he will take Skelly's place and agree to box Siddons for ten rounds for the purse of \$2500, which Skelly and Siddons were to contend for.

MICHELL'S BACKING.

Squire Abington's Money May Be Called Back.

New York, March 18.—[By the Associated Press.] It is believed by many that Squire Abington's death may affect the Corbett-Mitchell fight. The executors of his estate may insist on withdrawing the \$10,000 stake money which the 'Squire put up for Mitchell. It is not believed that Mitchell could get anybody else to back him for that amount.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 18.—James J. Corbett said this afternoon in regard to the death of Abington: "I am very sorry to hear of his death, for he was a great friend of sporting people. He was a thorough gentleman and did much to help pugilism. I don't think his death will in any way affect the arrangements between Mitchell and myself. In the first place, Mitchell does not want to get out of fighting, but is anxious to meet me, as he has everything to gain and nothing to lose. His \$10,000 is already up and covered by mine, but even should the friends of Squire Abington want to take down his money you may state for me that I am willing to fight Mitchell without any side bet—merely for the championship of the world."

Greggians Matched.

New York, March 18.—Warren Lewis, backer of Alec Greggians, today posted \$500 and accepted the challenge cable to this country from the friends of Bill Goods of England, yesterday.

Buffalo Will Not Allow It.

BUFFALO, March 18.—The Police Commissioners this morning decided not to allow the Mitchell-Corbett fight or any other fight to take place in this city hereafter.

PERFECTLY SATISFIED.

Princess Kaiulani Has Confidence in Blount's Mission.

Future Movements of the Royal Party Will Return to England on the Majestic on Wednesday.

by Telegraph to the Times.

New York, March 18.—[By the Associated Press.] Princess Kaiulani and party arrived at 7:15 o'clock tonight from Philadelphia and Washington. The Princess and party will remain in the city until next Wednesday, when they will return to England on the steamship Majestic. Theodore Davies, who throughout has acted and spoken for Princess Kaiulani, said:

"We only came to secure recognition and then to ask the American people to look into these Hawaiian matters. The appointment of a commission by the President to go to Hawaii and formally investigate the matter of the proposed annexation is the very thing we want. There are 14,000 votes in Hawaii, and of these not over four thousand would be thrown in favor of annexation. You in America, go by the popular vote, and we are satisfied to do the same in Hawaii."

"Then you are quite satisfied with the turn affairs have taken," and await the action of President Cleveland without taking further steps," was asked.

"Yes," was the reply. "Within two or three months the father of Princess Kaiulani will come to England, and he and the Princess will then return to this country, visit the World's Fair, and possibly make a short tour of the country."

Blount's Mission.

WASHINGON, March 18.—It is reported that Blount, commissioner to Hawaii, bears instructions to Minister Stevens contemplating the withdrawal of the American sailors from shore, and explicit disapproval of Minister Stevens' act in establishing a protectorate.

HIS AIM WAS BAD.

A Prisoner Killed While Resisting Arrest.

CHEYENNE (Wyo.), March 18.—[By the Associated Press.] This afternoon William Unger, a private in the Seventeenth Infantry at Fort Russell, was shot and killed by George Jones, a prisoner under his charge. An hour later Jones was shot and killed by Sergt. Myers and Private Robinson while resisting arrest. Jones was under arrest on the charge of having stolen a saddle from the post. He was put to work on the post grounds, and today killed Unger with a pistol while the latter was on guard duty. He then took Unger's rifle, and had gone a distance of about two miles, when overtaken by the two soldiers, whom he fired at. His aim was poor, and the pursuers returned the fire with fatal effect. Jones was from Fort Leavenworth.

Knocked Out in Three Rounds.

SAN ANTONIO (Tex.), March 18.—"Sport," Ernest, a local lightweight, knocked out Charles Merchant, an Englishman with a record, tonight in three rounds before 700 members of the Mission Athletic Club. The fight was for \$1100 a side and a purse of \$100.

STEPHEN M. WHITE Cigar.

STEPHEN M. WHITE Cigar. Try it.

LOS ANGELES TIMES: SUNDAY, MARCH 19, 1893.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—McLean & Lehman, Managers. TUESDAY, MARCH 21, ONE NIGHT ONLY, THE MEDICAL DRAMA.

AARON H. WOODHULL, Supported by MISS TROJA GRISWOLD.

In His Great New Success, the Sensational Comedy-Drama, "UNCLE HIRAM."

Superb Scene! Production of the charming SAWYER'S SCENE: "The Wonderful Thing About the Brooklyn Bridge, New York Harbor and Ebbtide Statue!"

We are all our own scenery. Reserved seats on sale Thursday.

Two Cents a Word for Each Insertion.

DRESSMARE ATTENTION!

Miss S. Freedman from the Chicago School of Dressmaking has invented the French tailor system simplified, the most wonderful and perfect fitting system in the world. Tailored suits, coats, jackets, etc., for princesses, ladies, maid-servants, easily learned; ladies doing their own sewing are invited to attend. Classes every evening. Evening prices reduced this week; agents and teachers wanted; call at once: United States agent, 140 S. Spring St. 19

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Pacific Clay Manufacturing Company will be held at 10:30 a.m. on Saturday, March 25, in the dining room of the company in this city. The directors are E. G. Durant, H. K. W. Burt, George L. Blanchard, and W. H. Bingham. The officers are A. Blanchard, president and manager; George L. Blanchard, vice-president; L. S. Blanchard, treasurer; the National Bank of California, treasurer.

For the following orders apply at 207 W. Second st. Tel. 40.

207 W. Second st. Tel. 40. 131 and 133 W. First st. Tel. 509.

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G.A.R. VETERANS.

Everything in Readiness for the State Encampment.

The Streets of the City Assuming a Gala Appearance.

A Cordial Welcome to Be Extended the Old Soldiers.

The Delegations from the North Expected to Arrive Today—The Programme for the Entertainment of the Guests

The arrangements for the State Encampment of the G.A.R. and kindred organizations are complete, and the streets of the city are beginning to assume a gala appearance. Profuse decorations are to be observed in numerous instances, and the national colors may be seen gracefully draped about scores of buildings.

GRAND ARMY VETERANS.

Inquiries at the hotels failed to discover many arrivals of G.A.R. men last evening, but before tonight there will be many of them. A probable estimate as to how many would be present was not obtainable last night, but it is believed that the hotel accommodations at present secured will be ample for all that will come.

Delegates from San Francisco and points north of there were to leave that city by special cars yesterday. The number aboard was to be increased by others at points along the line, and the train bearing them is expected to reach the Arcade depot at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon. A portion of the Reception Committee will be present to meet them, and they will be escorted to the various hotels.

Jesse B. Fuller of Marysville, the Department Commander, is expected to reach here today, and the G.A.R. headquarters are to be at the Hollenbeck Hotel.

A number of veterans are expected from Nevada, and the delegates from points south will, most of them, not come till tomorrow.

No special meetings in connection with the G.A.R. are to be held during this afternoon or tomorrow morning, but tomorrow afternoon the encampment will be organized at Turnverein Hall. Tomorrow evening there will be the general reception, as announced heretofore, at which addresses of welcome will be delivered by Mayor Rowan and Maj. J. A. Donnell, and responses will be made by the representatives of the various organizations.

Tuesday will be devoted to encampment business, except the evening, when the veterans will attend the W.R.C. entertainment at Armory Hall.

The grand review will take place on Wednesday morning. The afternoon will be occupied by a business session, and in the evening there will be the banquet.

Thursday will be spent in visiting the Soldiers' Home at Santa Monica, and on Friday there will be an excursion over the Kite-shaped track by special train, with stops at places of interest.

A representative of Colton was at the G.A.R. committee room yesterday, and stated that he was authorized to invite the veterans to stop at Colton and visit the fair, if they could take the Kite-shaped track excursion on Thursday, which is to be the last day of the fair. It was found, however, that such an arrangement could not be made because of a previous one.

The Reception Committee is composed of the following named gentlemen: George E. Gard, J. A. Osgood, Dr. Hunt, William S. Daubenspeck, Col. M. Mudge, John Brookler, J. M. Guinn, Mr. Mason, A. W. Patton, Frank Hobart, L. E. Mosher, E. F. C. Klokke, H. Z. Osborne, W. H. Seaman, W. H. Shinn, C. H. Alford, J. M. Johnston, Dr. W. E. Clarke, E. M. Hamilton, H. Jevne, J. Kurtz, C. M. Burr, C. C. Brown, Mr. Downing, Charles Wickman, William Young, Col. H. G. Otis, Mr. Bartholomew, Capt. Newman, J. L. Skinner.

SONS OF VETERANS' ENCAMPMENT.

The annual encampment of the Sons of Veterans will be held at Pasadena, opening at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

The train bearing the delegates is to leave San Francisco this morning, and will be boarded by detachments at the various places along the route. The party is scheduled to stop at the Arcade depot at 7:25 tomorrow morning at which time the Reception Committee from Pasadena and other members of the organization will be in waiting for them. Soon afterward they will be escorted to the Terminal station, where a train will transport them to Pasadena in time for the opening of their encampment at 10 o'clock.

The delegates will return to this city Monday evening, in order to be present at the general reception and Post Col. E. W. Conant of San José and Post Col. L. de P. Callahan of this city are expected to deliver addresses on that occasion. Tuesday morning and afternoon will be devoted to department business transacted by the delegates at Pasadena, and in the evening of that day they will attend the entertainment given by the W.R.C. at Armory Hall here. On Wednesday morning the Sons of Veterans will join in the general parade, marching in a body instead of by separate camps. All of the camps in Southern California have been ordered to turn out on that occasion, and the visiting delegates from the northern part of the State will unite with them. They will be led by Col. T. M. Gilbert, Division Commander, together with his staff, which will be mounted. On Wednesday evening the delegates will attend the soldiers' banquet at Armory Hall.

There are at present in this State eighteen camps of this organization, with an aggregate membership of about five hundred and fifty. One hundred or more delegates are expected here. Col. Gilbert announces that during the week when not at Pasadena he will be at his office, in the Solomon Block, No. 188½ South Spring street, ready to give information to any of the visiting delegates who may wish to apply.

THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

The W.R.C. State Convention will assemble for organization in Unity Church at 1:30 p.m., Monday. There will be a large amount of department business to be transacted, beside the election of officers, and, as Monday afternoon is likely to be consumed in organization, it is probable that several other business sessions will be held later in the week, at such times as will least conflict with other meetings. On Monday evening the ladies will attend the general reception at the Grand Operahouse, and on Tuesday evening a grand carnival will be held, under the auspices of these ladies, at Armory Hall. These entertainments will be under the direction of Mrs. Kendall Holt. It is to be similar to the one given last Christmas, but will be much changed and many new features introduced. Prof. Lowinski's orchestra will be in attendance and several talented vocalists will participate in the exercises.

Mrs. Jennie L. Southworth of Stock-

ton, the Department President, together with the other department officers, are expected to arrive in this city at noon today and will be met at the train by members of the reception and accommodation committees, who will see to it that they find their way to the Hollenbeck Hotel, where other members of those committees will escort them to the W.R.C. headquarters, parlor No. 7, which during the encampment will be at that place.

The number of W.R.C. delegates expected to be present during the coming week is estimated at from one hundred and fifty upward. The local members of this organization are preparing some neat little souvenirs, one of which is intended to be presented to each of the visiting delegates. The souvenir is of orange wood, cut in the shape of a knife. On one side of it is painted in oil colors a sprig of pepper leaves and on the other side is embossed, by Engraver Rockwood, the words "Ninth Department W.R.C. Convention, Los Angeles, 1893."

LADIES OF THE G.A.R.

Mrs. Abby L. Burgess of San Jose, the Department President of the Ladies of the G.A.R., arrived in town yesterday, and is stopping at the Hotel Ramona, which place is to be the headquarters of the organization. The State Encampment of the Ladies of the G.A.R. will convene at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at G.A.R. Hall. There is considerable routine business to be transacted, and adjourned sessions will be held, when most convenient, during the week, the annual election of officers being about the last matter taken up. It is intended to hold a reception sometime during the week at a time when it will not conflict with other meetings. Delegates and other members of the order to the number of 100 are expected to be present from other parts of the State. They are scheduled to arrive today and tomorrow, and will be met at the trains by members of the Reception Committee, who will attend to their accommodation. Some of them will come from San Francisco by boat.

About forty ladies met at the headquarters at room 29, Ramona Hotel, yesterday afternoon, and Union Circle No. 19, as it was named, was organized with thirty-five members. The following-named ladies were elected officers: President, Mrs. Phoebe Jenkin; Senior Vice-President, Mrs. James McFarland; Junior Vice-President, Mrs. J. B. Ellis; Treasurer, Mrs. Ella Knapp; Chaplain, Mrs. Grace C. Lawrence; Conductor, Mrs. Kate A. Lyons; Guard, Mrs. Frank McFarland.

This circle was organized largely as a result of the efforts of Mrs. B. S. Bailey of San Francisco, who has been in the city for the past two weeks. Mrs. Bailey is special aide to the Department President.

The Ladies of the G.A.R. is not an auxiliary society like the W.R.C., and can be established where no G.A.R. post exists. Its work is directed not only toward Grand Army men, but also toward all other soldiers, sailors or marines. The membership, however, is confined to near relatives of soldiers and to former army nurses.

THE UNIVERSALISTS.

The Universalist State convention meets at Santa Paula March 26 to 30. The Santa Paula people will entertain all who come. Mrs. S. L. L. Andrews, Santa Paula for entertainment. Santa Paula rates on the Southern Pacific, by sending at once to E. L. Conger, Pasadena, for certain rates. On the Santa Fe will be offered at public sale by the lot, on the premises, on the

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, AT 2 P.M.

SUPPER, on the following terms, viz.: 10 per cent. drop of the hammer, 40 per cent within 10 days, and the balance in one year with interest at 10 per cent per annum, secured by certificate of title furnished for each lot. See plats with size or lots, on the property or in our window.

V. W. BETTS & CO., 227 W. First st., Los Angeles.

MATLOCK & REED, Auctioneers.

Full Particulars of C. A. SUMNER & CO., Auctioneers, 107 S. Broadway.

Public Auction.

LIQUIDATION Sale of the Symes prop. on Franklin, Walnut and Windham, and business center consisting of 16 lots, 1 house of 7 rooms and modern conveniences, barn, and all the grounds set in bearing orange and lemon trees.

No more desirable location for a home in California. This valuable property will be offered at public sale by the lot, on the

principles, on the

THE GREAT REGISTER.

Extra copy of the Great Register of voters in Los Angeles, just printed, may be had at THE TIMES counting-room. Price, \$2.

THE W. Q. FURRY COMPANY.

Have the finest line of nickel and silver-plated tea and coffee urns and chafing dishes. Nos. 150 to 165 North Spring street.

COLUMBIAN CARNIVAL. All who take part in the carnival will be at Army Hall for rehearsal at 2 p.m., Monday.

WITH but little care and no trouble, the beard and mustache can be kept a uniform black color by using Buckingham's Dye for the whiskers.

THE SOWER ROWT. Stephens, Mott Marke.

TOMORROW, Monday, MARCH 20, LAST DAY, Grand Auction of Oriental Art Goods, At 10:30 a.m. and 2 p.m., At the Store under the WESTMINSTER, TURKISH, PERSIAN, RUGS, PALACE EMBROIDERIES, MOSQUE DRAPERIES, Silk Curtains, Gold Portieres, Stands, Etc. Directly imported by

Atmospheric Furnace, 426 and 428 S. Spring-st.

General Auctioneers, 426 and 428 S. Spring-st.

Make sales of real estate, live stock or merchandise in any part of the State.

We make a specialty of buying or selling

FURNITURE!

In houses or at our salesroom, 426 and 428 South Spring.

Manicure

—AND—

Surgeon Chiroprapist!

BRANCH OFFICE FOR

CLARA MELVIN'S

Face Ironing

PREPARATIONS.

—

I have just received from San Francisco a full line of Clara Melvin Face Ironing Preparation. The face and general care are requested to call and ascertain my prices for Manicuring, Chiropract work, Shampooing, Hairdressing and Face Ironing.

Rooms 62 and 63, Potomac Block, Los Angeles. MRS. V. E. DRANKE and MRS. A. FINCANE.

Dr. Wong Fay's

Benevolent Dispensary.

227 S. Main street.

The public is warned against imitations and low grade trade made goods brought from New York and offered under Turkish names in this market. If you want to get a real Turkish Face Ironing, buy it here at this sale only. This is the only chance, as M. B. Mihran is going home. This will be his last sale. It pays to attend this sale.

MATLOCK & REED, Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

Thoroughbred Registered

JERSEY CATTLE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1893, AT 2 O'CLOCK P.M.

At Marlborough Stables, corner Thompson and Twenty-third st., 72½ a.m. and the fine cattle ever offered for sale at auction in Los Angeles.

Thos. B. Clark, Auctioneer.

IF YOU HAVE DEFECTIVE EYES

And value them consult us. No case of defective vision where glasses are required is too complicated for us. The correct adjustment of glasses is an important part of fitting and fitting of lenses, and the scientific fitting and making of glasses and frames is our only business.

Especially Haworthian glasses, which satisfy you.

Established 1868. S. G. MARSHUTZ, Optician, 191 North Spring-st., one old Court-house.

Don't forget the number.

A unique corner of the earth.

That's Coronado Beach. Do you know where it is? Coronado Beach is the peninsula forming the breakwater of the Bay of San Diego, and is situated in the extreme southern part of the United States, about 100 miles from Old Mexico's border land.

DO YOU KNOW WHAT

CORONADO BEACH IS?

It is the Paradise of the Pacific, the Mecca

of tourists in search of rest, health, sport and diversion.

Tis a "Land of Sunny Days," where care

is a stranger and worry a dead letter.

Waves are high and tides are low, and mist

is born again; where sick people get

well and well people get sick. It is the Utopia

for globe-trotters and the land of Acadia

for lotus-eaters.

COME AND TARRY.

With us awhile and enjoy the doldrums of life, which is a affliction to the bright or earthly perfection.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating." We've got the pudding—come and eat, drink and be merry. One never gets the "blues" at Coronado Beach.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS

From Los Angeles, Pasadena, San Bernadino, Riverside and Colton are sold for \$24, including one week's board in \$3 and \$3.50 per day rooms.

T. D. YEOMANS, Agent.

129½ S. Main street.

For pamphlets, souvenirs, etc., address,

E. S. BABCOCK, Manager,

Hotel del Coronado, Coronado Beach, Cal.

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QUESTIONED

ADMITTED</p

HALE'S Cor. Third & Spring Sts. HALE'S

HALE'S

Frank, Grey & Co.

HALE'S

Desiring to please the Public in general and after repeated requests for

A PRICE LIST

We herein will endeavor to quote a few of our many specials for this week. We open tomorrow as the tenth day of our great sacrifice sale of Frank, Grey & Co.'s stock. We feel sure that it will eclipse even the phenomenal business since our opening. Many new and surprising values that we did not have time to offer at the beginning of this sale, and another cut in prices on goods remaining from last week's sale we know will do it.

Dress Goods
Specials.

Black Goods.

Silk Warp Henrietta, 40 inches wide, reduced from \$1.40 to 85c per yard
Silk Warp Henrietta, 40 inches wide, reduced from \$1.75 to \$1.10 per yard
Silk Warp Henrietta, 42 inches wide, reduced from \$2.75 to \$1.65 per yard
All-wool Henrietta, 40 inches wide, reduced from 50c to 40c per yard
All-wool Henrietta, 40 inches wide, reduced from 75c to 50c per yard
All-wool Henrietta, 46 inches wide, reduced from \$1.25 to 85c per yard

Colored Goods.

A complete line of 46 inch All-wool Henrietta, reduced from \$1.00 and \$1.25 to 75c per yard
A large line of 40 inch Serges that were 75c per yard, now 50c
All shades of 42 inch All-wool Serge, splendid value at 50c a yard, for 39c per yard
25 pieces double fold Camel's Hair Suitings, former price 50c, our price 25c per yard
50 pieces of 75c, 90c and \$1.00 quality of Dress Plaids, at 50c per yard
Mostly all shades of 54 inch Ladies' Cloth, worth 75c and 85c a yard, for 50c per yard

Silk
Specials.

About 500 yards of plain India Silk, assorted colors, worth 40c, at 24c per yard
About 300 yards of figured India Silk, assorted patterns, worth 50c, at 24c per yard
About 1200 yards, a complete assortment of Colors and Black, full 22 inches wide, worth 60c, for 40c per yard
About 2500 yards of 24 inch Surah Silk, every conceivable shade, and worth everywhere 75c, for 47c per yard
About 600 yards of 22 inch Gros Grain Silk, all good staple shades, former price \$1.25, for 79c per yard
About 750 yards colored Bengaline Silk, various colors, sold usually at \$1.50 per yard, our price \$1.10 per yard

Black Silks.

Gros Grains, from 50c to \$2.50 per yard
Surahs, from 37c to \$1.00 per yard
Rhadames, from 50c to \$1.90 per yard
Faille, from 57c to \$1.75 per yard
Brocades, from 50c to \$1.25 per yard

Domestic
Specials.

Gingham.

20 pieces plaid and striped Dress Ginghams, at 6½c per yard
75 pieces good, desirable styles, Amoskeag Fancy Ginghams, at 9c per yard
300 pieces of Toile du Nord, best American manufacture, Dress Ginghams, at 10c per yard

White Goods.

Consisting of plain Victoria Lawn, India Linen, Nainsook Checks and Stripes and Plaid Pique:

12½c qualities, at.....	8½c
15c qualities, at.....	10c
16½c qualities, at.....	12½c
20c qualities, at.....	15c
25c qualities, at.....	19c

Wash Fabrics.

10 pieces India Silk, finished Sateen, worth 20c, at 13c per yard
A large line of Decca Muslin and Satin Chevron, very desirable colorings, 30 inch wide, at 10c per yard

House
Furnishing
Specials.

An elegant line of Portiers, full length, fringed and bordered at both ends, worth \$7.00, for \$4.00 per pair
275 yards Turkey red Table Damask, worth —, for — per pair
6 dozen 11-4 White Toilet Quilts, Marseilles patterns, excellent value, for \$1.00 each
40 pairs ecru and white Lace Curtains, Frank, Grey & Co.'s price was \$9.50, for — per pair
100 Table Covers, "oil red," good value at —, for — each
375 yards fine Crash, such as others will ask you —, our price as long as it lasts —
67 dozen X Doilies, assorted styles, for — per dozen
See this line.
50 dozen Huck Towels, worth regularly — each, tomorrow's price —

Corset
Specials.

	Per pair.
C. P. Mascot, at.....	\$1.70
C. P. Cosmo, at.....	2.50
P. D. No. 97, at.....	2.50
No name, at.....	.40
Special, at.....	.60
Four-in-Hand, at.....	.65
Cold Wave, at.....	.75
Warner's Health, at.....	.95
No. 444, at.....	1.20
Warner's Abdominal, at.....	1.20
No. 999, at.....	1.45
Nursing, at.....	.75
Jackson Waists, at.....	1.20

Also a complete assortment of Thomson's Glove Fitting Corsets.

We show an elegant fitting fine Black Corset at 95c per pair. Cannot be duplicated anywhere at this price.

Small
Ware
Specials.

We cannot begin to enumerate them:

2c—Hooks and Eyes, per card.
2c—Darning Cotton, per ball.
4c—Eagle Pins, per paper.
5c—Silk Fringe, per yard.
5c—Wool Fringe, per yard.
5c—Good quality Soap, per cake.
5c—Dexter's Knitting Cotton.
5c—Tinsel and Chenile Cord, per yard.
5c—Corset Clasps, each.
5c—Velveteen Dress Facing.
7c—Best Linen Thread, per spool.
9c—All shades Binding Ribbon.
10c—Black Nainsook Shields.
10c—Ever-ready Dress Stays, per dozen.
15c—Corduroy Dress Facing.
15c—Best Silk Bone Casing, per bolt.
15c—Rubber Skirt Protector, each.
15c—4 inch Velveteen Skirt Protector.
15c—36 inch Whalebones (best).
18c—Best quality Silk Elastic, per yard.
25c—Frilled Silk Elastic, per yard.
25c—Corticelli Knitting Silk.
50c—Satin Hose Supporters.

Every Department will be Represented in this Sale!

So extraordinary are the reductions as to make the prices seem marvelously low. Nevertheless, we guarantee all reductions to be on the usual selling prices and absolutely correct. We take this manner of emphasizing in a most unmistakable way that we will not carry any of the above stock longer than three weeks.

J. M. HALE & CO., 107 and 109 Spring Street, Los Angeles, Temporary Branch of HALE BROS., Incorporated, 937 and 941 Market Street, San Francisco. We have stores at San Francisco, 937 Main street; San Jose, Sacramento, Stockton, Petaluma, Salinas, and two stores in Los Angeles.

HALE'S

Frank, Grey & Co.

HALE'S

HALE'S Cor. Third & Spring Sts. HALE'S

TWELFTH YEAR.

ITALIAN BRIGANDS.

These Gentlemen in Their Native Lair.

Inefficiency of Police Officials and the Carabinieri.

North Italy Free from All Sorts of Brigandage.

The Breed of Brigands in the Island of Sardinia—The Mafia a Product of Sicily—Crossing the Neapolitan Frontier.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

FLORENCE, March 8.—The recent sentence of eleven bandits in Sicily has been signalized to the world at large by the papers, both Italian and foreign, as indicating an increase in the brigandage that afflicts some of the Italian provinces. As usual in such cases, the strictures were exaggerated, and demand for remedy was loud. Much good advice was then tendered to the government with that special unerring infallibility which betrays an absolute ignorance of the matter in question. The general demand was for energetic intervention and a consequent increase of police officials and carabinieri. If police officials and carabinieri were

they think it convenient, they even do a good turn. One seldom hears of any useless, cruel deed committed by them. At most they exact some paltry sum of money from the bailiff of a rich landowner when they want a little cash. On the whole it would be wise to leave them undisturbed, as putting into the balance the cost of prosecution and the advantage of their capture, the former is a much more costly affair. Of the type of the above kind of brigand are the famous pair, Tiburzi and Ansaini, the former of whom was killed by the mounted police some time ago. Generally speaking, the usual end of the average Maremma bandit is a shot from the rifle of a carabinieri.

The island of Sardinia has a brigandage similar to that of the Maremma. The vindictive Sardinian, takes to the woods like his Corsican cousin, in consequence of a family feud that has brought about some blood spilling. A Sardinian bandit is by no means necessarily a bad man. Sometimes he is a deservedly popular character among his fellow-countrymen, who are quite ready to screen him from the police authorities. It is more likely than not that he shot his first man in obedience to local customs, in accordance with an unwritten, but stringent local law that our more refined civilization refuses to recognize. He will go on shooting if they hunt him down; he will keep innocent if left undisturbed. Some old banditi enjoy much respect and sympathy.

Now let us cross the old frontier between the Neapolitan kingdom and the former States of the Church. From here to the Straits of Messina, a vigorous brigandage raged during ten years, that is from 1860 to 1870. It took the appearance of a political movement

Brigands in ambush.
(After the painting by Dumini)

a true remedy for a social evil there would not be such a thing as social science. It would be quite enough to divide populations into two great factions; the duty of the first being to manacle the second. Unhappily for the worshippers of the so-called energetic measures, in reality, a social evil, must be cured according to science, and this cure is a complicated affair which requires time and constant attention. To note the symptoms is only a part of the cure, not the cure in itself. Let us examine the origin of brigandage in Italy. Its development, the mathematical lines that rule it and the means requisite for its suppression.

First of all, there is no such thing as an Italian brigandage; there is a regional one in that section of the kingdom which is an appropriate hot-bed of such a local disease.

This regional brigandage differs so greatly according to districts that it may be said there is hardly a connecting link among them.

North Italy has been free from any sort of brigandage for the past twenty years. The clearing of all forest land, the network of railways and highways, the density of rural population together with the increase in elementary instruction, have worked these good results upon the country and ruined all good prospects for a would-be brigand. Hence criminal instincts were forced to take a more refined and less romantic form; they emigrated into towns where rogues of many varieties thrive as long as no one detects them. The days of Maino della Spinetta, of Mottino and Berra (this latter was hanged some thirty years ago in Turin) are past and gone forever. Petty larcenies of various kinds abound, and most unhappily frequent is the loss and theft of property along the Italian railway lines, the inferior officials upon which have a most unfortunate aptitude for picking locks, and they are permitted to do this with deplorable impunity, little or no attempt being made on the part of the railway companies to bring their offenses home. Thus lock-picking is the modern form of highway robbery in Italy. Also, how Dick Turpin must blush in his corner of Paradise!—These our successors! Oh shame!

Moreover in North and Central Italy public offenders find it relatively easier to escape abroad. The Alpine frontier is not only a convenience for the smuggling of goods but also for voluntary exile.

But as soon as we reach geographically the thicket-covered Maremma and the Roman Campagna the question changes. Population to the square mile decreases, ignorance prevails, scapins are scarcely frequented by steamers; therefore any man who, in a village escaped from prison, and they are not for their crass ignorance. Sicily never enjoyed good government. She passed supinely from the tyrannical rule of the Bourbons to the stern command of men sent to the island from North Italy as to a place of exile. No link of sympathy united the jovial Lombarde, the bold and slow Piedmontese, the wily and quick Tuscan officials with the reserved and resentful Sicilian. How could the rulers understand the ruled? Even the wide difference in the patriot proved an obstacle to good administration. The Sicilian soil is divided into large *feudi*; the small landed proprietor, who is the backbone of the northern population, does not exist in

in favor of the Bourbon dynasty. Indeed, it was a sort of plebian vendetta. The Italian army was obliged to keep the field against well-armed bands, sometimes numbering many hundreds of horsemen. Chiarelli Croci Donatello, Ninco Nanco and such *capo-banda* (leaders) were not destitute of strategy and skill. Some other chiefs, like the two brothers Glioma and Cipriano la Gala, were noted chiefly for extraordinary cruelty. As yet no history of the political brigandage of that period has been written. It would be a valuable and interesting work, revealing many curious incidents. In Malta and in Rome were the head centers of the standing committees, who were active in directing the bloody work of the *banda*, and in furnishing their leaders with valuable information, excellent rifles, accoutrements and ammunition. The army had hard work to do, and often they had to be pitiless. Court-martials and criminal courts were quick in judging, and prompt in shooting or hanging. Those foreigners who clamor for the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope must surely ignore that it was above all the vicar of Christ who countenanced many of the common assassins like Cipriano la Gala, and gave them shelter within the frontiers of his State. The Italians' relentless desire to take possession of Rome was the result of sheer necessity; only thus could they insure tranquility to the unhappy people of the south. Few people know that life and property in those parts were as insecure between 1861 and 1870 as in medieval times. This terrible state of affairs ceased suddenly with the occupation of Rome, and the few remnants of the old *banda* were easily captured and sent to penal servitude for life. Nowadays there is no vestige of brigandage in the former continental section of the southern kingdom. Anything that occurs in that way is simply sporadic and limited to the remotest parts of Calabria.

But it is not so on the other side of the straits. Sicily is still the theater of a thriving bandit trade, and the combined efforts of government and public opinion have not been to this day crowned with success.

Now, Sicilian brigandage (or better still malandrino) has not even the paltry excuse of political pretext. Never since 1860 have the Bourbons had partisans among the Sicilians, nor is the local clergy at all *intransigent*. The *banda* muster a very limited number of men, actively composing them. They recruit, so to speak, occasionally among the rural population, and are headed by vulgar assassins and robbers escaped from prison, and they are not for their crass ignorance. Sicily never enjoyed good government. She passed supinely from the tyrannical rule of the Bourbons to the stern command of men sent to the island from North Italy as to a place of exile. No link of sympathy united the jovial Lombarde, the bold and slow Piedmontese, the wily and quick Tuscan officials with the reserved and resentful Sicilian. How could the rulers understand the ruled? Even the wide difference in the patriot proved an obstacle to good administration. The Sicilian soil is divided into large *feudi*; the small landed proprietor, who is the backbone of the northern population, does not exist in

the beautiful island. Most of the big lords are absentees, and prefer town to country life; many reside on the continent.

Thus the rural districts are left entirely in the hands of inefficient State officials and of local elements which rule at will the weaker section of their brethren. The amount of petty tyranny exercised by the powerful on the weak is absolutely incredible and breeds as a natural consequence a thirst for revenge. In this abnormal state of things, any bold character may assume the rôle of arbiter of power and at the same time that of redresser of wrongs. This explains the unbounded popularity of such brigands as Antonio Leone, who found accomplices in every village of the province of Palermo, whom no one durst betray, who could walk in the capital and take his ice at the swellest café of the city and enjoy the performance at the opera house even when King Humbert (then crown prince) was present. This Antonio Leone, who succeeded in fair fight with the carabinieri, was the bloody flower of a bad tree grown naturally on the Sicilian soil.

In order that a handful of men should be able to exert such power over their countrymen they must have much personal energy, but even that is not enough. They must be at once the masters and the slaves of the populace. Such is always the case with the Sicilian brigand. His courage, cunning and want of scruple single him out from among his fellow villagers, who respect him accordingly. For these qualities they become his slaves. But he also wants shelter, help, information and ammunition; there he is their slave. Around him a net of interest is woven by the deaf hand of the Mafia.

No one can understand the true nature of Sicilian brigandism if the Mafia is ignored.

The Mafia is an institution peculiar to the island of Sicily, and which the Sicilian residents in New Orleans tried to plant on American soil. As is well known, the attempt resulted in the lynching of many persons. The *Mafiosi* are the adepts of the society, which is secret. Their aim consists in overawing all legal or moral power in order to annihilate them. Whoever resists or attempts to resist the will of the Mafia falls a victim to it. All means, however foul, are considered fair, provided they insure final victory. The Mafia recruits its *voluntaries* among all classes; even gentlemen of exquisite manners and noble blood are known to belong to the association. Many a bloody deed committed in Sicily is worked up by the Mafia, for brigandism is but one of its many tools. It is the Mafia that provides the rural brigand with the valuable information about the destined victim; it is the Mafia that instructs the highwayman concerning the sum of money to be demanded for the release of the captured traveler; the Mafia that provides the means for convenient payment. The whole system is so peculiarly local that any foreigner, or, indeed, any mainland Italian, may walk undiscovered through the length and breadth of Sicily without meeting the least accident, because, being *foreigners* the Mafia ignores them, as it has not the needful information regarding their financial means; and, accordingly, cannot fix on the needed sum for ransom.

But such is not the case with a man belonging to the native gentry. The *Mafiosi* know to a franc what sum his family can raise in less than a week for his release; they know the exact measure of affection they bear to this sequestered member. This explains the fact that no Sicilian brigand ever caught a foreigner (Mr. Rose, although an English subject, is constantly residing at Palermo, where he is in business) or a continental Italian. Such captures would be useless. The Mafia is the head, the brigand is the hand. An anecdote will illustrate the link between Mafia and brigandage.

Some few years ago Duke Notarbartolo di S. Giovanni, director of the Bank of Sicily, was captured a few miles from Palermo and brought to a grotto in the mountains hard by. As customary in such cases, a heavy sum was fixed for his ransom and death threatened if not paid within a certain time. After his release the Duchess Notarbartolo related at a friend's house how her husband had been treated during his durance vile not only with the highest marks of respect, but that the polite bandit chief begged him to order for his meals whatever he desired. It sounded strange, indeed, to hear that the duke was in the mountain cave, to eat his customary ice after dinner, as in his own home. The chief was talkative and complained of hard times and of depression in the trade. He gave that as a reason for the exorbitant sum demanded, adding, with a smile, that every little of that money came to him and his companions; their town friends sold the commodities of life at exorbitant prices to the poor brigands.

From what has been said above concerning brigandage in Italy, the reader may draw the following conclusion: That if brigandage is strong, it is so because it is aided and abetted by a section of the people.

In Maremma and Sardinia brigandism does not at all endanger social life; it does so on the contrary in Sicily, where the state must act boldly against the all-powerful Mafia. This is really a difficult task, for the Mafia has its hand in everything, comprising the elections, political as well as administrative. Of late there has been an increase in brigandage, and just outside the city of Rome peaceful citizens have been stopped and stripped of their money and clothes. This is the result of the recent financial crisis which has overwhelmed the city. A vast number of the rural population were attracted to the towns by the lure of work; then the failure of the building contractors ruined their prospects. They went home and found no work of any kind; as a matter of course they resorted to highway robbery. This petty malandrino is only one that can be cured with patrols of carabinieri. Its reason for existence is transitory, and will cease as soon as Italy will set to work hard and in earnest in arranging her finances on a stable basis, which alone can be done by reducing her military foot to a reasonable proportion.

Brigandage in Sicily is socially and morally a great evil. To cure it constant work is required. Does the government thus work? We regret to say that we must answer no. The Mafia's influence extends over Senators, members of Parliament and the press. The real brigands should not be sought in the mountain fastnesses, but in towns, gambling gaily at the clubs and court-houses.

Almost everyone at Palermo is aware of this. If you speak of it they reply *Maf* with a shrug of the shoulders, this supine Italian interjection which is a compound of *hut* and *if*. This inertia prevents many good measures from being put on foot. And the best would be the multiplication of rural schools.

Ignorance has too much sway among the Sicilian plebs, who are destitute of any ethical principle, although steeped in all the superstitious practice of Romanism. In the uncultured brain of a Palermo plebian Santa Rosalia is far superior to Almighty God. Santa Rosalia and the Madonna ("Maria bedda matre," *anglice*, Mary, beautiful mother,) have merely taken the place of the Hellenic Aphrodite Eryx and of the Carthaginian Mylitta. Only radical reform in public education and justice administered with no special regard to class will, with the help of time, cancel the bloody stain of brigandage from that great and fertile island.

Violent measures will not produce any beneficial effect. Meantime, however, the tourist who would visit Sicily need not be debarred from so doing by fear of brigands. They will not touch him. He does not come under the category of the bandit's victims.

VECCHI-ZIRNER.

A Draback, [Judge]



Jake. It's getting to be too hard work to pick up a living in this country. If it wuz so far away I'd go to Central Ameriky. A man don't have to do nothin' there. Whole country's covered with bananas. Nothin' to do but lay under a tree all day an' eat bananas.

Rusty Rufe. Got to pick 'em off'n the trees, hain't ye?

Rusty Rufe. Course.

Rusty Rufe. I knowed ther wuz some draback.

And on Danced the Dancers. [Truth.]



One of the boys. Why, good even, Bella! I didn't expect to see you here. You said you hadn't anything fit to wear.

Bella. Well, I concluded that that was no hindrance, and came after all!

THE EDITORIAL EXCURSION.

How the Editors Will Visit the Great World's Fair.

Henry G. Tinsley, editor of the *Pomona Progress*, and chairman of the Executive Committee of the California Press Association, which has in charge the editorial excursion from Sacramento to the World's Fair next May, is

describing the things in shape in Southern California for the excursion party.

Bona fide editors and members of the California Press Association and the Editorial Association of Southern California, and their wives, are invited to participate in the journey to and from Chicago by the Southern Pacific, Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and Northwestern Railroad companies.

The railroad companies have been deceived so often by bogus editors and newspaper men on these excursions, that they will, on this affair, make an extra effort, through the Executive Committee of the California Press Association, to exclude all but legitimate members of the editorial associations of this State.

Mr. Howland reports that some of

his varieties planted out in April, 1888,

commenced to bear the second year,

and have borne regular and steady

crops ever since. The Manzanillo and

Nevalillo Blanco were exceptions, hav-

ing only commenced to bear last year.

In regard to size of pit, the Pendulini

was the smallest. The Rubra and Pen-

dulini trees averaged a gallon of oil to

the tree this year, of fine quality.

The following is a list of the varieties

of olives raised in California:

Uvaria, Obionga, Mission,

Piccholina, Precoxa, Nigera, Columella,

Rubra and Manzanillo. It is not yet

fully understood by the American

public that there are almost as many

varieties of olives in France, Italy and

Spain as of vines, the product of each

iffering as much in flavor as

in size, shape and color.

Some of the olives are of

various sizes, of still wines.

Some are of large size, are raised

exclusively for oil, others are raised

for oil.

The picking olives are raised

for oil, and the oil is made from the

olives.

Some are raised for oil, and the

oil is made from the olives.

Some are raised for oil, and the

oil is made from the olives.

FINE FRUIT.

What There is at the Fair Besides Oranges.

Several Interesting Exhibits of Olives and Olive Oil.

How San Bernardino County Will Show Up at Chicago.

Fine Raisins from Escondido—San Diego Guavas—The Redlands Citrus Flag—Feeding the Editors—Citrus Fair Calls.

VECCHI-ZIRNER.

A Draback, [Judge]

Jake. It's getting to be too hard work to pick up a living in this country. If it wuz so far away I'd go to Central Ameriky. A man don't have to do nothin' there. Whole country's covered with bananas. Nothin' to do but lay under a tree all day an' eat bananas.

Rusty Rufe. Got to pick 'em off'n the trees, hain't ye?

Rusty Rufe. Course.

THE LEADING FIVE-CENT CIGAR!

“SMOKETTES!”

15,000,000 sold in 1890;

24,000,000 sold in 1891;

40,000,000 sold in 1892.

And not one sold on the Coast until the last six months. A long Havana filler, Havana seed binder and a Sumatra wrapper.

A TEN-CENT CIGAR FOR FIVE CENTS!

TRY THEM AND BE CONVINCED! YOU WILL SMOKE NO OTHER!

FOR SALE BY—Haas, Baruch & Co., F. W. Bishop, George F. Dutton, Nadeau House Cigar Stand, R. T. See, J. H. Trout, Henry Parish, J. P. Madison, Z. P. King; in fact, placed with 150 dealers in the city of Los Angeles within the last 30 days.

Eshberg, Bachman & Co., San Francisco, Distributing Agents.

OSCAR BAER, Local Agent, 108 Commercial St., Los Angeles, Cal.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Foster's Predictions for the Next Ten Days.

Local Forecasts—When the Next Storm Wave is Due on the Meridian of Los Angeles—“Let There Be Light.”

Specially Contributed to The Times. St. JOSEPH (Mo.) March 18.—[Copyright, 1893, by W. T. Foster.] My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from March 17 to 22. The next will reach the Pacific Coast about the 28th, cross the Western mountains by the close of the 24th, the great central valleys from the 25th to the 27th, and the Eastern States about the 28th. This storm will be more than average force.

The cool wave will cross the Western mountains about the 26th, the great central valleys about the 28th and the Eastern States about the 30th.

The first part of April will be cool, the Eastern States will have very rough weather the first few days of the month and the whole country will experience very stormy weather after the 10th. Excessive rains in places and local droughts in other parts. The month will be characterized for its extremes of weather.

FOSTER'S LOCAL FORECASTS.

The storm waves will reach this meridian and the other changes noted will occur at and within 100 miles of Los Angeles within twenty-four hours of sunset of the dates given below:

March 19—Wind changing.
March 20—Cooler and clearing.
March 21—Cloudy and cool.
March 22—Moderating.
March 23—Warmer.
March 24—Storm wave on this meridian.
March 25—Wind changing.

Let There Be Light.

Back of the Azonic period we know nothing, from geological evidences, about the formation of the earth. Above the azonic is a perpetual round of changes. The silvian and devonian ages are noted for their deposits of lime, and the ages following for deposits of carbon. The first division follows the condition that would result from the evolution of the earth from its cometary period to its planetary period and the second from the effects of our moon-comet coming in contact with the earth.

From the standpoint of reasoning our earth-comet's envelope consisted principally of carbon. In examining the spectra of comets and the remains of aerolites that fall on the earth, we find it not uncommon for certain minerals to predominate in one, while other minerals predominate in another. The varied colors of the planets can be accounted for on no other theory.

Taking the two grand divisions of the earth's so-called crust, we find that beginning in the azonic rocks for one and at the lower carboniferous for the other the strata are deposited just as the laws of nature require, supposing that the minerals and metals were held suspended, in each case, above the earth by the action of heat or electricity.

Now let us leave the geologic record for a time and go to the history or man. Powerful evidences exist going to prove that long before the time of Moses an age of superior intelligence existed and a civilization far superior to any known to have existed since. The Nile country was surely the center of that civilization, and because of its geographic situation being such that cataclysms that have destroyed all traces of other old civilizations have left the Nile country unharmed. Before the records, legendary and otherwise, of Egypt, have been better preserved than those of other countries.

I want to introduce the book of Genesis in this argument as I did that of Job when I was discussing comets. Bigotry and superstition are so prevalent in the world that many want to deny to me the right to use Job and Genesis in a scientific discussion. But that superstitious idea that these two books are too sacred to be mentioned in the newspapers of today is rapidly breaking and soon no trace of it will remain.

Moses obtained his knowledge of past events from what, in his day, were very ancient histories and these histories he found in the records of Egypt and possibly Babylon, his ancestral race having formerly lived in that country, of which Babylon was the capital.

In reference to the book of Genesis, the wonder of this age is that in the time of Moses the geologic structure of the earth's crust was known. That book, in recording the progress of creation, lays down precisely the periods as we find them recorded in the rocks of the earth. “And the earth was without form and in confusion,” says Moses. We might truthfully repeat the same sentence in reference to the great comet of 1811. This comet returns to our sun in about three thousand years; its head, including the envelope, was about one hundred and twelve thousand miles in diameter and its tail, when near the sun, was 112,000,000 miles in length. When in the envelope and tail of that comet condense and fall to the solid body it will probably form a much larger planet than our earth. Who will dare say that our

earth did not go through the same evolutions we now see in progress in the great comets?

Moses again says: “God made the firmament and divided the waters which were under the firmament from those which were above the firmament.” The word firmament as here used means the region of the air, the sky, the heavens. The old records from which Moses gained his information recognized that there were two bodies of water, one above and one on the earth. That above consisted of the cloud belts and the earth, and within these cloud belts shut out the lights, sun, moon and stars spoken of in the third record of creation as chronicled by Moses, they did not shut out the dim, dim light he mentions in the first period. The fact that a large portion of the water was then suspended above the earth accords with the geologic record and the evolution of planetary worlds, and, in order that man might then live on the earth, that suspension of the waters must have been caused by our moon then being very near the earth, and not by internal heat of the earth, as geologists suppose.

Our linguists say that the word which is translated “in the beginning,” is from the root “to be moved, to be shaken,” and therefore the upper deep, described as being in motion, revolving around the earth, as Jupiter's belts revolve around his body.

The waters on the earth were called seas, and those above the earth the deep. Moses says: “And darkness was upon the face of the deep.” Not the lower deep, the seas, as we might suppose, was meant, but the upper deep, the cloud belts and the rings then surrounding the earth and shutting out the light of the sun.

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Millions of years had elapsed since our moon-comet's close proximity to the earth had raised these cloud belts from the earth and mingled its own waters and minerals, principally carbon, with those of the earth's envelope, and as the moon receded from the earth, as it is still receding, the heavier materials, the metals and minerals, especially the carbon, of which comets are principally composed, condensed, fell to the earth and permitted the light of the sun to penetrate to the earth. When that had been accomplished by the natural workings of universal law the moments command, “Let there be light,” appears in the Mosaic record.

CENTRAL W.C.T.U.

Systematic Giving and Social Purity, the Subjects Discussed.

At the regular meeting of the Central W.C.T.U. on Friday afternoon, Mrs. Ross, superintendent of the department of literature, conducted an exercise on systematic giving. Reading on the subject were given by Mrs. Garbutt, Mrs. Saxton and Mrs. More, after which Mrs. Ross gave an account of the adoption by herself of the system of giving one-tenth, which had been so satisfactory that she proposed never to discontinue it. Mrs. Hutton spoke on the subject, and in the course of her remarks said that if Christians would all follow the Bible method of giving, there would be no need of begging for benevolent purposes.

Mrs. Sexton, superintendent of the department of social purity, addressed the union. She remarked that the idea of the founders of this department was, that it is the duty of Christian women to stem the tide of impurity which exists in the civilized world. The cause of its existence is ignorance, and the fault is in the homes. There is too much of housekeeping, and too little of education among them. The endeavor is to strike at the root of the evil by proper education.

I want to introduce the book of Genesis in this argument as I did that of Job when I was discussing comets. Bigotry and superstition are so prevalent in the world that many want to deny to me the right to use Job and Genesis in a scientific discussion. But that superstitious idea that these two books are too sacred to be mentioned in the newspapers of today is rapidly breaking and soon no trace of it will remain.

Mrs. Southwick was appointed superintendent of juvenile work.

It was decided that the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Central W.C.T.U. organization shall be held on April 5 or 7, as will yet be determined. It will be an all-day meeting, with a basket lunch at noon. It is intended, as far as possible, that that all who have been connected with the society in the past shall be present, and that there shall be a resume of work that has been done and that which has been attempted; the progress it has made in public opinion and the good that has sprung from the society. It will also be a time of rejoicing and gaining inspiration for new work on account of the lifting of the burden of debt.

Moses obtained his knowledge of past events from what, in his day, were very ancient histories and these histories he found in the records of Egypt and possibly Babylon, his ancestral race having formerly lived in that country, of which Babylon was the capital.

In reference to the book of Genesis, the wonder of this age is that in the time of Moses the geologic structure of the earth's crust was known. That book, in recording the progress of creation, lays down precisely the periods as we find them recorded in the rocks of the earth. “And the earth was without form and in confusion,” says Moses. We might truthfully repeat the same sentence in reference to the great comet of 1811. This comet returns to our sun in about three thousand years; its head, including the envelope, was about one hundred and twelve thousand miles in diameter and its tail, when near the sun, was 112,000,000 miles in length. When in the envelope and tail of that comet condense and fall to the solid body it will probably form a much larger planet than our earth. Who will dare say that our



though it was lighted up with the glow of happy anticipations. The boy-heart was beating again, and it received out of its mother, and its mother's greeting. He was coming home, a life full of changeable experiences, grown to manhood amid scenes new, and strange and stirring; but, as he neared the places familiar to his childhood, up through all the earth-weight of temptation, of toil, and the stern battling with life, there crept to his heart the pure, fresh, soul-softening love for the dear ones at home, whom, years ago, he had so carelessly forsaken.

Joy to you, wanderer! Glad home-greetings and loving welcome.

I am often reminded of a remark made long ago by John B. Gough, a man who believed in humanity, and the magical influence of human kindness. Speaking of those who were apparently dead to good influences he said: “Up a great many pair of winding stairs in the heart there is a door, and on that door is the Saunterer.”

And the Saunterer believes that there is truth in this assertion of Mr. Gough's, and that the key to unlock that door is kindness. Sometimes the door is hard to find, but it is there at the head of those sinuous stairways.

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These are but a sample of the half hundred letters that the Saunterer was permitted to see, and while they speak volumes for the gracious and lovely woman who has gone to her reward, they teach us also that the boys in this institution have hearts susceptible to kindness, which is the surest lever to move upon this upper deep?

And another boy writes of her funeral: “It was a sad time, indeed, and her memory will last as long as any of the Whittier boys live. She was one of the best friends we ever had. The boys loved her as a mother, and it was a sad day for all.”

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Jacoby Brothers

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OPPORTUNITY!

EMBRACED BRINGS FORTUNE;

Neglected, all the ills of life, which shiftless men make shift to call ill luck. The opportunity of a lifetime comes but once, and if we take it all things else conspire to bring us good luck. The opportunity we are now offering to men and women to buy Clothes, Hats, Shoes and Furnishing Goods at prices widely at variance with values is one which may aptly be called the one chance of a lifetime.

Spring Attire for Spring Weather.

Our counters are piled high, our shelves are loaded, and we extend an invitation to one and all to come in and see the

Handsomest Overcoats shown,
The most perfect Suits made,
The best and newest Furnishings out,

The nobbiest Hats and the most durable Footwear, at

25%
LESS

Than other dealers' prices.

A Golden Harvest For This Week Only.

Next Saturday night at 10 o'clock
our great

\$14.95

Sale of Men's richly-tailored \$22.50 and \$20 Suits and Overcoats comes to an end, and if you don't want to miss the "one chance of a lifetime," come and select a Suit or Overcoat from the largest line of fashionable clothing to be found on the entire Pacific Coast.

A Cyclone in Hats.

We have captured the Clothing and Furnishing Goods trade of Los Angeles, and we're now after the "HAT BUSINESS," and we'll have it, too, if largest stock and lowest prices count for anything.

See those \$3.00 late style "Fedora" Hats in all the latest shades, which we are giving away for

\$1.65

Bear in mind our stock of Children's Hats and Caps is the

Largest in This State.

Confirmation Suits For Boys.

Our Easter styles for big boys and little "tots" are simply bewildering; nothing like them ever seen in California; we have outdone all previous efforts, and now stand before you today with a stock of Boys' Clothing that cannot be surpassed in quantity, quality, low prices and assortment. Our new

BOYS' Clothing Parlors

Which are the largest and most conveniently arranged in the United States, will be thrown open to the public next week.

Ladies', Men's and Children's Shoes.

A \$100,000 stock of new goods await your inspection. What we do not carry in the shoe line ain't worth having. Our famous \$3.00 NOXALL shoes for men, are without question, the best shoes sold in America for the money. Every pair is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Our stock of Ladies' and Men's Dress Shoes stand without a peer west of Chicago.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Watch for our Grand Formal Spring Opening which takes place next week. A great surprise awaits you. Music, beautiful floral decorations and handsome imported souvenirs will be given away FREE to all visitors, who come to view our quarter of a million dollar stock of new Spring Clothing, Hat Shoes and Furnishing Goods, freshly imported from the world's fashion centers.

Jacoby Brothers

Advertisers of Facts! Dictators of Low Prices!

128, 130, 132 and 134 NORTH SPRING ST.

The Largest and Most Bountifully Stocked Clothing, Hat and Shoe Establishment
West of the Rocky Mountains!



The engagement of Ward and James just closed has been a remarkably successful one from all points of view. The audiences have been large and enthusiastic, and the playing, as a rule, in keeping with the unities. The one really notable feature of the performances given by this company, however, has not been the playing of the stars, but instead, was the brilliant work of Charles D. Herman, who, if we mistake not, is destined to win great fame in the legitimate drama. He has a splendid stage presence, an expressive countenance, a voice that is deep, full and rich with melody, and a keen intelligence, which makes his personage of character striking and distinctive. He has the rare faculty of sinking his individuality in the rôle assumed, and is free of the mannerisms which mars the playing of many actors who are billed as stellar attractions. His playing is at once a delight and an education in the art of seeming. Louis J. Ward deserved great advantage in the rôle of "Brutus" and "Othello," and particularly as the jester in "Puck's" da Rovin. He is one of the best all-round actors on the American stage.

Mr. Ward rises at times to the point of greatness, but his tricks of gesture are such as to mar many of his strongest bits of playing.

The mounting of the plays given during the week was superb, and served

largely to make the engagement one of the most notable played here for many seasons.

That the world loves to laugh is an old saying, and it certainly would appear that Frank Daniels was put upon this sphere to satisfy this inclination of the human family. On the occasion of his reappearance here at the Los Angeles theater tomorrow night he will be seen in an entirely new and original farce comedy, which has been christened "Dr. Cupid," and which is credited with being the best vehicle he has ever had.

On his first production "Dr. Cupid" met with an unsuccess, not surprising, for the piece is said to possess an original plot in which Mr. Daniels is afforded a fresh field for the exercise of his talents. As "Theophilus Mudge," proprietor of a summer hotel, he has to enhance the popularity of his hostelry, joins every secret society of the world.

To reap the advantages of this universal membership he gives the grime and pass words of all the mystic orders to every one he meets in the hope of finding "a good brother." The amount of fun that Frank Daniels can extract from

is afflicted with a large and troublesome wen on the side of his neck, which he thinks is the only obstacle which hinders him from being a very handsome man. In his desire to have this blemish removed he submits to a surgical operation. The wen is cut off and a piece of skin from another man's face is patched over the lacerated cuticle.

This proves disastrous to the "Mudge" household, inasmuch as "Mudge's" disposition, which up to the time of the amputation of the wen had been of the meekest sort, suddenly undergoes a remarkable change, and he develops a strong desire for the pleasures of sporting life. His hotel undergoes a remarkable transformation, and is the scene of many wild orgies, in which "Mudge" and his boon companions have a very hilarious time. It is discovered that the generous patient who so kindly furnished the graft is an unmitigated villain—a wife poisoner, confidence man, bungo steerer, chief of a pirate crew, and an out and out blackleg of the deepest dye. "Mrs. Mudge" naturally concludes that he has inherited a lot of traits by blood transfusion, hence the complications which ensue.

Many unique specialties, bright and original ideas, funny stage incidents, catchy music and other entertaining features are introduced, which go to make up this very bright comedy. Mr. Daniels is supported by a company of clever people, and they will all stay here and have fun with us for three nights.

Aaron H. Woodhull appears at the Grand Opera House Tuesday evening in a comedy concert called "Uncle Hiram." He is supported this season by Troja Griswold, a pretty girl, who is said to sing to perfection, and other specialities in a fetching manner. The play contains many striking mechanical and scenic effects, including a complete sawmill outfit, with a forty-eight inch buzz saw ripping up lumber in view of the audience, a bullet explosion, a great railroad scene, etc.

George H. Prinrose and William H. West will retain the title of the Merry Monarchs of Burnt-cork Minstrelsy, and their reputation is world-wide. They appear at the Grand Opera House next Thursday evening with a programme made up of new and interesting novelties and jokes and music of the very latest pattern. The performance from the first part to the finish is said to be the best ever

seen on the minstrel stage. The company is made up of artists in their various parts, and first-class entertainment is promised, comprising, in addition to the purely minstrel features, many musical and other specialties of a like kind.

Stockwell's spectacular "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be seen here with Peter Jackson as "Uncle Tom" and his manager as "Uncle Tom." The performance of these two gentlemen has given to the lovers of this old-time play more than one idea of how interesting and good a part can be placed on the stage after seeing so many dull and different companies around and about the country, all of which only give a faint presentation of the Southern play. The production of Mr. Stockwell's version will be one of many scenes and brilliancy, introducing a series of stage pictures, special mention being made of the beautiful transformation scene. Mr. Jackson has received many flattering notices for the excellent manner in which he renders his character.

There will be one performance at the Grand Opera House on Wednesday evening, March 22.

The Park Theater will present "The Park Spy" this week with an especially strong cast, fine scenery and costumes, and the other accessories necessary to make this stirring play a success.

IN THE LOBBY.

Annie Pixley is going to reproduce "Miles."

There is a shortage in the soubrette market.

Alice Harrison is dangerously ill in New York.

Henry E. Dixey is again on the road with "Adonis."

Modeska is about to take up the study of Sausserit.

Salt Lake City is to have a new and very swell theater.

Julia Marlowe has given the city of Pittsburgh a fountain.

Henry C. de Mille, the playwright, left an estate of but \$10,500.

Frank G. Carpenter's date at the Los Angeles Theater has been changed to April 17.

Yvette Guilbert has refused \$5,000 a month and all her expenses to appear in New York.

The Lenten season appears to be having no effect this year on theatrical

business in New York. The papers of the metropolis report that the theaters are doing better than ever before, nearly all the houses are drawing large audiences and none of them are closed, as in former years.

David Belasco declares that he is through collaborating, and will hereafter go it alone.

Charles Wyndham is coming to this country, and will produce a new play, "The Bauble Shop."

The latest English play is called "The Silent Battle." Charles Frohman has secured the American rights.

Jakobowski, the composer of the opera "Erminie," has composed a new one, entitled "Peg Woffington."

Henderson's great spectacular production, "Ali Baba," has captured the Bosnians, the business in that city being phenomenal.

Lucius Henderson, who plays the rôle of the musician in Edward Milton Boyle's "Friends," is having a great reception wherever he appears en route.

Stuart Robson's production, "The Comedy of Errors," is to be a quaint and modest revival next season, and entirely shorn of its spectacular features, which were made so prominent last year.

Nell Burgess, the man who by a quaint and truthful portrayal of the New England spinsters has placed himself in a position to be regarded as one of the most successful and wealthy actors on the American stage, is to appear at Stockwell's San Francisco Theater April 8 in "The County Fair."

The Dramatic Authors' Society held another meeting last week in New York, when Bronson Howard tendered his resignation as president, owing to his continued absence from New York. By a unanimous vote it was decided to reject the resignation, and Mr. Howard's place will be filled temporarily by Charles Alfred Byrne.

The dressing scene in Lillian Lewis's new play, "Therese Racquin," is described as follows: "Miss Lewis first takes off a gray silk dress, underneath which is seen a high neck chemise, a plain white muslin skirt and a little plain corset cover. It is in this scene that she displays a jeweled garter, which is said to have cost \$80,000. The play is taken from one of Zola's books, and is described as being characteristic of him."

This play would make a companion

piece to Frona Eunice Waite's California Venus.

Stockwell's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is made of a spectacular production that has been given by the ordinary traveling company, although he does not bring two "Lawyer Marks," two "Topseys," two "Evas," two burros and a herd of bloodhounds, but instead we are promised the production as written by Mrs. Stowe.

A GREAT COMBINATION.

The Southern California Railway Company's Offer for the Citrus Fair.

The Southern California Railway, Santa Fe route, offer to all, during the Citrus Fair, an opportunity to visit San Diego and the great Hotel del Coronado, and make a complete circuit of the Kite-shaped Track for only \$8.00.

Read the list of unparalleled offers, and note the dates of the various trains, extended to include the 8th and the limit of tickets to Colton and return and around the Kite-shaped Track extended to March 24.

No. 1. Round trip tickets to San Diego and return, over the famous "Surf Line," good ten days from date, on sale up to and including March 23, from all points on the Kite-shaped Track.

No. 2. Round trip tickets over the Kite-shaped Track, allowing stop at Colton to visit the Citrus Fair; also stop at Riverside, San Bernardino, Highland and Redlands. Tickets on sale at all points on the Kite-shaped Track up to and including March 23, good ten days from date.

No. 3. Round trip tickets good for the trip over the Kite-shaped Track and the trip to San Diego and return, allowing stop off at Colton, Riverside, San Bernardino, Highland and Redlands, as in route No. 2, \$8.70 for the entire trip; tickets on sale at all points on the Kite-shaped Track up to and including March 23 and good ten days from date.

No. 4. Round trip tickets to Colton and return, over the Kite-shaped Track up to and including March 23, and good until March 25.

Six trains each way between Los Angeles and Colton, via the Santa Fe route. Last train for Los Angeles leaves Colton at 5:45 p.m. during the Citrus Fair.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

He still leads. His style is always the best. He is the greatest of the great masters.

Worth, Paquin and Gilles, of Paris and Berlin, with no duplicates. Remember, they have been imported expressly for him, and are on exhibition only at Mrs. Stowe's.

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MRS. F. E. PHILLIPS

Ladies' Toilet Parlors!

A complete line of Mme. Rupert's celebrated

Cosmetic Face Tonic—the finest in the World!



Hairdressing. Manicuring. Face Wash. Etc. Hair work in all styles made to order. Open evenings.

Rooms 31 and 32, Wilson Block, Take elevator on Spring-st.

GRAND OPENING

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Prices that Defy all Competition

I have just purchased 100 full pieces of the best English

DIAGONALS, CHEVIOTS & SERGES

Prices will be mostly worn this season. I offer Garments Made to Order at an additional fraction to my cost.

Send me a sample of your material. I will be pleased to have you call to see my display of Elegant Styles.

JOE POHEIM, the Tailor

143 SOUTH SPRING ST., CAL.

Branch of San Francisco.

TORPID

All this leave you constipated. Prentiss

Get your G.A.R. and W.R.C. cards for the

Benefiting all with their try them and see if they help.

229 S. Spring street, Sma. It's Music Store. See a box. All druggists

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

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The Los Angeles Times

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

VOLUME XXIII.

TWELFTH YEAR.

TERMS: By Mail, \$9 a year; by carrier 85 cents a month, or 20 cents a week. Sunday Times, \$2 a year. Weekly, \$1.30; 6 months, 75 cents.

Guaranteed Net Daily Circulation, February, 12,387 Copies.

Exceeding the combined circulation of all other Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

THE UPWARD SCALE.

Circulation	Price	Copies
For August, 1890	6.713	6,713 copies
For January, 1891	8.389	
For July, 1891	8.657	
For January, 1892	10.288	
For July, 1892	11.715	
For January, 1893	12.387	

Some ABINGDON is dead. Well, the world hadn't much use for him, and consequently loses little.

THESE days of sunshine after rain are very agreeable, but they will make the orange-growers hasty to get rid of their crop.

Let the friendly and patriotic sentiments of this people be expressed in decorations throughout the city on the occasion of the presence among us of the Grand Army veterans.

THE Chinese have only about six weeks longer in which to register in accordance with the Geary law. If they are delinquent after that time there is going to be the music of the tom-tom in the air.

THE Grand Army of the Republic has furnished funds to equip a ward in the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Richmond, as a return for courtesies extended to members of the Grand Army at a recent visit to that place. Honors are even, and the hatchet is buried between the veterans.

LOS ANGELES is preparing to extend a pleasant and patriotic greeting to the veterans of the Grand Army, who have already commenced to "rally on the center" for the State encampment. They are all welcome—these men of once supreme action, of sublime endurance and heroic achievement; of march and bivouac; of battle and blood and iron—the men of '61! The Eagle from his perch bids the boys, hal! and welcome.

The trial shipment of navel oranges from Azusa to Liverpool, England, will not encourage further shipments. The fruit, after a trip of three weeks, arrived in good condition and sold for \$3.50 a box. This will net the growers from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per box. The returns are not large, but it should be remembered that the fruit was of large sizes—98 and 112 to the box—which are rejected as undesirable by the American buyers.

The fact that Reel B. Terry and other prominent Democratic politicians of Fresno have become so worked up over recent developments in the McWhirter murder case that they have commenced a system of bulldozing and would-be terrorism, lends strong color to the idea that there is a political plot back of the murder. The other day W. D. Grady challenged Crittenden Thornton of San Francisco, Mrs. McWhirter's counsel, to a duel with revolvers at fifteen paces. It is believed that the prisoner, Polly, has made a full confession, and if so, the whole story of the crime is sure to come out.

It is reported from Washington that Secretary Carlisle has elaborated a plan for the complete reorganization of the currency, and that it will be presented to the next Congress. The plan includes the repeal of the silver purchase law and of the State bank tax, and the issue of currency by banks under State charter, subject to the general supervision of the Federal Government, the security for such currency being provided for under State laws, requiring the approval of the General Government. That would carry out a couple of the provisions of the Democratic platform. In what respect it is better for the currency to be issued by State banks than by the Nation it is hard to see, however, inasmuch as the Government is still called upon to supervise the issue and protect it from wildcat operators. It will be time to discuss the measure, however, when it is presented with all of its details.

In accordance with a suggestion made by THE TIMES some time ago, a mass-meeting of the orange-growers of Southern California has been called at Colton for next Tuesday. There certainly can be no harm in a general conference of growers to discuss the state of the industry, and it is possible that some plan of cooperation may be proposed to improve the state of the market in subsequent seasons. The method of shipping on consignment, which has been more or less in vogue in former years, and the middlemen have attempted to make the rule this year, is unsatisfactory to the producers and can never meet their requirements. We suggest that the convention discuss the plan of local auctions, which has many points in its favor, and may offer a solution of the difficulty. If Eastern houses were assured of supplies at least current rates by simply keeping a buyer in Southern California, thus obviating the expense of maintaining packing-houses and a corps of buyers, packers, clerks and other employees, we think many more of them would try to purchase direct. There would be enough buyers on hand during the season to cause a reasonable competition, and the sales could be made for cash.

SACRAMENTO is likely to get some good out of her recent shaking up. A project has already been started to build a fine hotel, and one citizen has offered to head the list of subscribers with

\$10,000. Numerous public improvements, greatly needed and long neglected, are also on the taps. This ebullition of enterprise reminds one of the good resolutions of the devil when he sell sick.

SACRAMENTO is pushing quite a vigorous boycott against its unpopular news paper, the Bee. It is reported that eighteen leading firms sent in orders the other day for the withdrawal of their advertisements from that paper. There is an evident attempt to make the Bee the scapegoat upon which to lay the sins of the whole community. This looks to us cowardly and pusillanimous. The Bee, through a mistaken policy of sensational journalism, may have committed an offense, but this does not constitute a single one of the substantial reasons for removing the capital of the State. The fault lies with Sacramento as a city. Its ill-adaptation to the purposes of a capital is partially physical, and could not be avoided; and lack of enterprise on the part of Sacramento people is responsible for the failure to ameliorate such unwholesome and disagreeable features as are subject to modification. They should let the responsibility rest where it belongs, upon themselves, and face the music like men. A mean spite visited upon the erring and apologetic Bee will only excite the greater contempt of the rest of the State. As to the Bee, it has been boycotted before, and if now it throws up its hands and refuses to stand its ground we shall have small respect for it. No honest and courageous journal can afford to surrender to mad men with that despicable word "boycott" in their mouths and the club proscription in their hands.

It is believed now by many financiers that the United States Treasury has passed the critical point in its gold holdings and that matters will improve. The Chicago Tribune says:

The cloud of doubt that hangs over the financial situation has a golden lining. The news is more encouraging to those who have feared precipitation to a stable basis, while devoutly hoping to the contrary. Denver offered a million of gold to the treasury, and Chicago three millions, the one in exchange for treasury notes and the other for currency. The gold at command of the Government is otherwise increased by additions at New York and New Orleans. These facts are not more valuable per se than as indications of confidence, which cannot but have the effect of inducing a like feeling in the breasts of many who had not entertained it before.

The reported augment in the amount of free gold will constitute a reason for thinking it will not be necessary to resort to the proposed issue of bonds in order to maintain the \$100,000,000 gold reserve and the parity of the currency on a gold basis.

It is reported that since it has been decided to close the World's Fair on Sundays, a move is being made by those employed in the various manufacturing establishments in Chicago and surrounding towns to have the factories run on Sunday and closed on Monday, so that the artisans may be enabled to see the big show without losing a day's work, which many of them cannot afford.

Have we a "chump town?"—[Sacramento Bee.]

Candor compels us to answer you have.

TO HIS UNCLE FRONA WAIT.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Una offe tu de ladies jes die minnit reech my i.
An i fele white Brona Wai-tu much efi
Fur tu git te di ring an sen mi meser-
ment tu yu.

An i gess dat when yu se it yu'll be thinkin
i wad too.

Mi ole me se mi fawrn is jes a reley
perfe shape.

But i gess i sho et efi wunt per-
mit tu drap.

Soise maid a sute er chee cloth, kinder
baggle like an loose.

Anis gwing ter tek mi fotograff an sen it
up ter yose.

An mi fawrn dat follers is al tooken
an er heid.

Mi ole man an i wuz kereful dat de tape
wurm wusn't tite.

Lenth of spine wuz 9tene inces, crost mi
sholders thurly 6.

(Cudn't meser frum mi nos because mi
nose is a bit av fix.)

Roun mi higs is Site inces, fete is 6tene
inces long.

Roun mi auncles leben inces (drad te
wurm rather strong.)

An mi arm's a fut acrost it, an i ten inces
way.

An kewl goss cleup me when settin
on er char.

Bei de mesere fu de bust, ken gib yu en
sise ter sete;

Mi ole man kin fil dat order, kase he's allers
on er toot.

Now, mis frona, dose yu tink iset go to
mele up me.

An kewl goss cleup me when settin
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<p

—“this is los angeles’ greatest dry goods house; the growth of this business the past year stands without a parallel in the history of the dry goods trade of this city; everything just, everything honest, everything that is fair is the motto we stand by—growing today faster and more solidly than ever before.”

J. T. SHEWARD,

“113-115 north spring street.”

—“if you want good treatment, if you want to be waited upon by pleasant salespeople, if you want to be treated right, if you want attention paid you, if you want a sample, if you want to be treated in a sensible manner, we cordially invite you come and see us—this is los angeles’ greatest dry house.”

“did you ever

—step into a store and feel that you had got into the wrong pew; the store looked cold and dreary and the clerks—behind the counter lazy and languid; the goods were on the shelves and the counters looked like they had been set in order for the day and must not be disturbed; when you asked to see the article you wanted that article alone was shown you with an air of perfect indifference on the part of the clerk—you did not buy;

“of course not;

—why should you? we do business on a different basis; we believe in making big displays; let the people see what we have for sale; place temptations before the public in attractive goods displayed in an attractive way; instill enthusiasm in the clerks and let them feel their duty is to serve the public and to serve them well.

“we show goods freely

—and never disgust the customer by urging sales; you get a sample for the asking—perseverance, patience and sweet oil are necessary in conducting a dry goods business; keep hammering away; good results are sure to follow; one week, two weeks or fifty weeks if necessary; keep pounding away about dress goods; you may not heed it the first month or the second, but in the end you will be induced to look.

then it is our business

—to see that you are well served; a good impression must be created—then comes patience and common sense on the part of the clerk; the advertisement has induced you to favor the store with a look, and the clerk must have sense; he must be alert and show to the customers that our dress goods department is all we have sold, about it; goods must be shown; they must be attractively displayed; even

“if you do not buy

—seed has been sown and the harvest will come later on—our dress goods department is as we say; the popular-priced goods from 50c to a dollar a yard is more complete than ever; a close observation tells us that nineteen of the popular dress goods sold ranges in price from 50c to a dollar a yard; the color line is complete; the qualities have been carefully looked into, and the values are in them; every day we have said this; it bears repeating; no use to advertise

“an all-wool serge for 50c

—when the 50c line takes in fully 250 pieces of dress goods of every shade, kind and quality, and the dollar line is fully as large; the value is in the goods; the prices are as near right as any one can make them; if they seem high to you after you get the goods home, you may bring them back and get your money.

“that is protection;

—it is safety; our dress goods department is worth your consideration; you can look, have samples and take them out for comparison; at the same time compare the way, the manner in which our employees serve you with others—100 feet of dress goods selling space; the largest in the city.

—even with the chilly weather, and with snow four feet deep on the mountains, down in the valley you need not be afraid to go out in the cold; the 50c line is as good as the dollar line; \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, then come the sun shades with metal handles, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00; wear well; why pay a high price when here the quality is so reasonable?

—make up your mind; we sell round the clock, made in Germany, no dressing, full size, \$2.00; real Irish napkins, an extra quality, fine goods, \$2.50 a dozen; splendid values for good wear; they have a tinge of cheapness when you look into the quality.

—half and half and black goods; the silk produces the lustre and the wool gives them the weight; frame silk, great weight, \$2.00; black and black and white; black silks and a lot of fancy weaves make the black dress goods stock of unusual merit; 100 feet of dress goods counter room; the largest.

“some of the

—advertising you see nowadays reminds one of the newsboys who congregate around the corner of spring and second streets every evening from 4 till 7; they go upon the principle the louder they yell the more papers they sell; some of them should be millionaires if noise counts; big words and big letters in an advertisement are like the newsboys’ “yawp”; it’s paralyzing to the average being; it would make good reasoning for the Chicago board of trade—hush! let us whisper a word to you; how do you like our way of refunding money on any article you do not want?—how do you like the idea of showing goods freely whether you wish to purchase or not?—how do you like the progressive ways adopted in treating everybody well, whether a customer or a looker?—how do you like good treatment in every way it is possible for us to render it, in prompt service, willing clerks and men and women who have sense to wait upon you?—have you been through our cloak department lately and seen the new capes, the new jackets and the new wraps in a hundred or more different styles; the new three and four-piece military capes, the bolero and eastern jackets; new all-wool blazers at the price of the raw material, \$3.00; stop a minute and think of the price; it may not sound familiar to you, \$3.00, for an all-wool blazer—have you noticed the short capes, the three-quarter capes and the full-length capes; they are the newest for early spring; the price touches a note that strikes the empty pocketbook and brings with it comfort and style to the buyer; new all-wool three-piece military capes, \$5.00; “red jacket” was an Indian chief, and we have red jackets here; they are new.

—that blessed baby of yours that never had an equal; it looks like its mamma and has the sweet disposition of its papa; it can stand alone, the little french caps that go with it; then we have booties, silk and woolen; all-wool and silk—hand-made sausages in the baby colors; confirmation dresses complete, infants’ outifts, square shawls, embroidered, plain and hemstitched, everything suitable; second floor.

“gents’ underwear,

—medium weight, heavy weight and fine balbriggan, one-half of the marked price; we will soon make an ending of the gents’ furnishings; 25c for a single quality, 50c for dollar quality, \$1.00 for \$2.00 quality; gents’ neckwear, 25c, collars 5c, cuffs 10c; sixty concerns in los angeles selling gents’ furnishings; barkus is willing for fifty-nine to do the business.

“ending the shoe dept.

—do you wear narrow shoes?—do you wear small sizes?—do you want cheap shoes for children in the best qualities?—the cheap shoe tables mean bargains or they would not be there; the shoe department is going out; it will soon be gone; no more shoes; special low prices on narrow lasts; very low prices on children’s shoes.

—broadcloths for capes.

—selling out shoes at a reduction of 50c to \$1.00 a pair.

—all-wool bengalines in the dress goods department; something new in shades.

—this week new millinery, easter millinery.

—“the impress of originality stamped upon an advertisement is a trade mark that no one

—can steal; it is sunshine creeping in between the lines that brings delight to those who have been in darkness; it is a silent visitor to the homes of refinement inviting them to pay the merchant a visit; it is a quiet talk telling in its effect and a medium for wide-spread influence; it is an appeal to sensible people—then why should we exaggerate; why say something that has the impress of untruthfulness and bigotry upon the face of it; why beat the drum in the sick room and talk loud in church; why not put study and thought in an advertisement to seek study from thoughtful minds; why not deal with refined people in a refined way—a bad word uttered in the presence of a child is seed that produces many crops of its kind; an advertisement full of blow and bigotry is a fortification for trade to avoid; it is menacing; we endeavor to stamp the impress of truth upon our advertising and see to it that our employees carry out our written agreement with the public; it is a look into the future; the past is dead only in the pleasant memories it brings—we study the success of the successful merchants of the past; we compare them with the successful merchants of today; we have different people to deal with than the merchant of long ago; we are all better educated—the variety called dry goods is a kaleidoscope compared with dry goods of the past; we have the telegraph, the steam cars and the improved machinery against slow mails, stages and crude machinery with which to work with; we have designers and manufacturers who keep pace with improved machinery, rapid transit and quick deliveries—the advertiser has not advanced in the same ratio; some think the larger the display the more it attracts; it is like the queue of the chinaman, it is very ornamental; it is generally on the outside of his hat; it never reaches his brain, it is a curiosity to look at until it becomes monotonous; than you pass it as you would stale cheese and look elsewhere for something newer; goods sold over the counter that measure 38 inches should not be called 40; the deception is sure to be found out; a reaction in the sick room is harder to master than in the first stages of the disease; intelligent ideas with good motives are a sure winner; a boisterous salesman is a reproach to the house—a few confidential words spoken in earnest are more convincing than loud talk for others to hear; it is like soothing syrup to a toothless baby; it is quieting—big displays in an advertisement are good for near-sighted people; it is good also to fill in with when you have but little to say—the most effective advertisement is a quiet talk the same as a salesman should address a customer over the counter; tell the truth in a concise way and then do as you agree; gain the confidence of the public and then retain it.

“royal worcester corsets!

—the name implies the best: the prices range at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$8.00; they come in long, medium and short waists and in extra long and extra short waists.

“silk pongee corsets

—fit like a glove; they are the best fitting; we fit corsets.

“it is the time

—of year for sunbonnets; we have everything in sunbonnets for ladies, misses and children; nice white cambric sunbonnets for 25c; gingham sunbonnets in all colors; chambray sunbonnets in pinks, blues and reds; the kind that fit the head nicely—and while we are talking head gear you may hunt the town over and find no line of children’s silk and mull caps in as large an assortment, cheap, medium and fine goods—real

“french caps

—for the baby in small sizes; the babies are not neglected in our infants’ outfitting department.

“we have

—probably 10,000 pair of real kid gloves in buttons, hooks and mousquetaires; they are villas, regence, trefousse, foster, angelona; they have been selling

“for \$2 and \$2.25 a pair

—They come in all the new shades; then we have a good lot of pique-stitched gloves in dent’s and other makes; some have been sold as high as \$2.50 a pair, and they are worth it—we offer the entire lot without reserving a pair, at \$1.25 for the choice.

“easter gloves for \$1.25

—a pair; evening gloves for \$1.25 a pair; street gloves for \$1.25 a pair; there is great activity at our glove counter; finest and best mousquetaire kid gloves \$1.25 a pair; blacks and all colors.

“do you think it is policy

—to pay \$2 for the same quality, you can buy here for \$1.25; the assortment is complete in every detail.

—“a good-fitting corset is essential to a good-fitting dress—now all lines of corsets are being sold at 50c each—now all lines can be had for 50c a pair; a dollar, bring ours back and get your money; it is a good dollar corset for 50c—then we have a lot of odds and ends in corsets that sold for \$2.00 a pair; these are put into the 50c line; three or four sizes in a dozen different brands, all 50c a pair; the best night gowns we ever sold for \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75, well made, perfect fitting, extra quality; muslin underwear is one of the good features of our business.

“a merchant

—can draw fools into his store by making ridiculous assertions; he can draw intelligent people into his house by a little judgment; it is simply a question as to the kind of trade he wants—it has been said “bargains are the chestnuts of trade” and “less than cost goods” labels on common sense; it is better to underestimate the quality of the goods rather than overestimate them in an advertisement; when the customer calls in response to an advertisement they are the more agreeably surprised; advertising as a rule has been run to an exaggerated extreme, and people are liable to mistrust them—an honest merchant will bring trade to his house by reliable statements; he will increase buying by reliable clerks; he gains confidence by refunding money on all purchases not satisfactory; little acts of courtesy are never lost; it is good seed sown that will eventually bring a rich harvest; cutting remarks against a competitor may tickle the vanity of the writer; are the public interested in his whims? we have 100 feet of counter room devoted to dress goods selling, and in that 100 feet of counter room we have popular-priced goods, 50c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 80c, 90c, \$1 a yard. This brings with it greater buying and larger crowds; it is at popular prices that the large majority buy; they have plenty of style, and the color lines are complete, and with the woolen goods we have the velvets for a dollar a yard, and two-toned effects for \$1.50; then come popular-priced silks, the sorts that give service as well as style, and the price meets the demands of the most exacting buyers; \$1 a yard—real good, wearing India silks, Cheney bros.’ latest and best designs 50 different patterns for a dollar a yard; cheaper in this if you prefer them we recommend Cheney bros.’; there are more than make up for the difference in price in good wear; all-wool bengalines, new whip cords and serges, and the new colors go with them; new tans, new reds, new blues, new greens, new in every way; trade doubling up.

“advertising

—is like making love to a widow; it can’t be overdone, provided it is done right—a good advertiser must love his work; he must love the goods he has to sell; he must be thoroughly interested in his business, and then with a few true sayings he can accomplish the best results; one of the reasons for great success in our linen department is the interest we take in it—our Mr. Williams is thoroughly imbued with linen ideas; we carry a good stock; they are marked at a reasonable and just profit; the goods are reliable for the reason we go into the merits of linens.

“we study their qualities;

—we look at the quality of the flax; the way it has been spun and woven, and the bleaching process; in this way reliable linens are secured and you get the advantage of linen experience; then the stock is very large; probably treble the amount you will find elsewhere; we do not go into

“high-priced, fancy linens,

—but keep the trade well in hand by moderate prices and good qualities; linens are very deceptive; a great many linens are woven very loosely and then run through ponderous rollers, and at the same time they are heavily sized or starched; this process flattens the threads, and the starch fills up the open space and then you get nice looking linens.

—this week new millinery, then the millinery department will begin to grow—a few days of sunshine, then the air will create millinery buy.

—we will be ready to receive you.

—windor ties and belts; they come with the blouse waists; one helps the sale of the other; windor ties, 25c and 50c; two prices, fifty styles; belts, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 65c, 75c and \$1.

“the agent of the

—Butterick Publishing Company paid us a visit last week; all the ins and outs of the pattern business has been talked over, and some of the serious faults that have been going on will now be rectified—we will carry about double our present stock of patterns, and numerous duplicates of the best sellers will be in stock; this will enable us to fill all orders more promptly, and furnish supplies to our customers when they call; heretofore the delineator came to hand about the 10th or 12th of the month, and the patterns would arrive two weeks later; now we will have duplicate patterns by express the day the delineator is on sale; this will add additional expense, but the good that will come out of prompt service will more than compensate us for it—we now take 850 copies of the delineator each month—no other agent in America takes as many—we are anxious to increase the delineator sales; it is the cheapest magazine published, \$1 a year or 15c a single copy—are you a subscriber? this new order of things will go into effect next month—our pattern sales increased over 50 per cent last year, and the Butterick Publishing Company sells four-fifths of all the patterns sold in this country—we endeavor to conduct this business above criticism; we seek good will; we want your confidence.

—thirty-button opera shades in kid gloves; they reach to your shoulder; now \$1.00, have been \$1.50 and \$2.00—easter kid gloves, best bands, white \$2.00 and \$2.50 a pair, now \$1.25; this saving is like picking up world’s fair souvenirs; best bands, \$1.25, buttons, hooks and mousquetaires.

“the best 12½c

—outing flannel we ever sold; the best styles we ever carried; 12½c a yard; good fast colors, delicate tracings of color, exact imitation of the fine french and scotch flannels.

“shirting flannels for 35c

—checks and stripes, washable colors, good for wear; equally as good for skirts and dresses.

“anderson scotch

“zephyrs!

—the genuine stuff, soft as silk and delicate in coloring as the rays of the rainbow; way back in the olden times the Andersons were weavers of scotch ginghams and still they are at it, with all the improvements of late years to bring about finer finished and softer and more delicate fabrics, while the makers grow older these goods grow younger; each year sees an increased demand for the Anderson zephyrs.

“there is quite

—a demand for hair cloth for skirts; it is a question of hair cloth or crinoline with the sale of hair cloth far in the lead—recent advices state the stock of haircloth is now controlled by one party in this country, and the wholesale price has been doubled—we still sell at the

“old price 25c a yard

—crinoline or extended skirts are coming; fashion has decreed it; it will take more goods to make a dress, and the dry goods men will encourage wider skirts.

—variety is the spice of life—there is lots of spice in the variety of satin stocks; the new patterns are copies from silk novelties—blouse waists made out of french satins will be a credit to the wearer’s taste; they will reflect the ideas of the imported waists that cost so much; reasonable in price, handsome in style.

THE COURTS.

Chinese Gambling Cases Decided by Judge Smith.

The Heathens to Have a New Trial Before the Police Court.

Lena Murray and H. C. Clement Demand Separate Trials.

The San Pedro Fisherman Convicted of Assault to Murder—Divorces Granted. The Cemetery Damage Suit—General Court Notes.

Judge Smith rendered his decision yesterday morning in the cases appealed by Ah Gee and a number of other Chinese gamblers from the Police Court, and ordered that the appellants be granted a new trial in accordance with the following written opinion handed down therein:

The defendants were convicted in the Police Court of the city of Los Angeles of the crime of gaming in violation of section 352 of the Penal Code. The case was tried by the court without a jury, although the defendants did not waive their right to trial by jury.

If defendants were entitled to jury trial their failure to demand a jury does not affect that right; but the law requires the defendant to demand a trial by open court, and this must be entered in the docket of the Justice, or the right remains. (Secs. 1430 and 1435, P. C.)

The question presented is whether or not the defendants were entitled to trial by jury for a violation of section 330. Our State Statute has provided that trial by jury, provided in our Constitution, is the same as at common law. (Wood vs. Vernon, 85 Cal. 645; People vs. Powell, 87 Cal. 356; Taylor vs. Reynolds, 92 Cal. 573.)

But an act of the Legislature, passed March 1, 1891, entitled "An act to amend section 330 to provide for police courts in cities having 30,000 or under 100,000 inhabitants," it is provided, among other things, that "in such of the cases enumerated in this section, in which trial by jury is not secured by the Constitution of the State, he may have a trial by the court in the first instance without a jury."

Thus, it will be seen, the question refers to the proposition as to whether or not the defendants were entitled to a jury trial by the common law. If the offense of gaming was indictable at common law, then the defendants were entitled to a trial by jury.

Russell on Crimes (vol. I, p. 322) [a standard English work] says: "The keeping of a common gaming house, and for lure and gain, unlawfully causing and procuring divers idle and evil-disposed persons to frequent the same, called *rouges et murs*, and permitting the said idle and evil-disposed persons to remain playing at the same game for divers large and excessive sums of money, is an indictable offense at common law." Again, "An Indictment for keeping a gaming house is an indictment for public nuisance." Again, "There are certain penalties imposed by statutes upon the offense of keeping a common gaming house, and by III Geo. 4 c. 114, hard labor may be added to any imprisonment which the court may award." (See page 323.)

In the case of the People vs. Jackson (3 Denis, 101) the Court says: "The keeping of a common gaming house is indictable at common law." (See also Wharton's Crim. Law, vol. II, sec. 1465.)

Our statute makes the playing or letting of a room for the keeping of the house where the game is conducted, all being guilty of the offense of gaming; hence, we conclude that as gaming was indictable at common law, therefore the defendant in this case were entitled to a jury trial, and such right not having been waived, in accordance with section 1435 of the Penal Code, it was error for the Court to try the case without a jury.

For this reason a new trial is awarded to defendants, and it is so ordered.

PLEADED NOT GUILTY.

When Lena Murray and H. C. Clement appeared before Judge Smith yesterday morning to plead to the charge of grand larceny against them, their counsel presented a demurser, which was by the Court overruled. Each then entered a plea of not guilty and demanded separate trial, whereupon their cases were set for April 6 next.

GUILTY AS CHARGED.

The trial of the case against Giovannini del Aguila, a San Pedro fisherman, was concluded in Department One yesterday morning, the jury to whom the matter was submitted at 10:20 a.m. returning at 11 o'clock with a verdict of "guilty" of an assault with a deadly weapon," whereupon the defendant was ordered to appear for sentence on Tuesday next.

THE CEMETERY DAMAGE SUIT.

The trial of the case of the Los Angeles Cemetery Association vs. the City of Los Angeles, an action for damages, was resumed in Department Four yesterday. At the close of plaintiff's testimony a motion for a non-suit was made by defendant, but denied by the Court, and, after part of defendant's evidence had been put in, the matter went over until Monday.

Court Notes.

Owing to the absence of the defendant, Judge Smith yesterday morning deferred the time in which D. A. Ross was to plead to the charge of rape preferred against him until tomorrow morning.

Judge Smith yesterday morning overruled the demurser in the C. B. Holmes forgery case, whereupon the defendant entered his plea of not guilty, that he had already been once in jeopardy and that he had already been acquitted, and the case was thereupon set for trial on April 7 next.

Upon complaint of Mrs. Watson yesterday morning Georgia Perkins, a twelve-year-old incorrigible, was ordered committed to the State Reform School at Whittier by Judge Smith for the term of three years.

The defendant in the case of the Arnold Development Company vs. Julius T. Blackman, an action to quiet title to 180 acres of land in sec. 82, T. 6 N., R. 12 W., having allowed the matter to go by default, Judge Clark yesterday morning ordered a decree for the plaintiff therein as prayed for.

In accordance with the recommendation of Drs. Choate and Wernick, the examining commissioners, Judge Clark yesterday committed Miss Honoria B. Marion to the State Asylum for the Insane at Agnew.

Mrs. Gertrude E. Kuh was granted a decree by Judge Clark yesterday divorcing her from Perry V. Kuh, upon the ground of cruelty, by default, and was also allowed to resume her maiden name, Wells.

The case of Clara A. Phelan vs. Mary S. Mosher et al., an action to foreclose a mortgage on two lots in the Mosher tract in Pasadena for \$1202.95, came up for hearing before Judge Clark yesterday, and resulted in a decree as prayed for, by default.

The suit instituted by Mrs. Helen Desmond vs. F. M. Murray et al., to quiet her title to lot N, block 147, at Santa Monica, was heard by Judge Clark yesterday, a decree being ordered for plaintiff as prayed for, by default.

The trial of the damage suit instituted by G. A. Pool vs. N. C. Carter, for alleged malicious prosecution, was concluded in Department Three yesterday morning, Judge Wade ordering findings and judgment for the plaintiff therein, his damages being assessed at \$75.

Judge Wade partially tried the di-

vorce suit of Clara B. Russell vs. R. P. Russell, Jr., yesterday morning, and continued the matter in order to enable plaintiff to procure evidence as to the ability of the defendant to support her. Judge Shaw yesterday morning rendered his decision in the case of C. L. Van Sciver vs. Jabez Percival et al., an action for an accounting, findings and judgment being ordered for the defendants therein.

New Suits.

Among the documents filed with the County Clerk yesterday were the preliminary papers in the following new cases:

John Bullock vs. John Taylor et al., suit to recover \$15,000 damages for an alleged breach of contract.

Arnold Development Company vs. Mrs. Ida B. Michaels et al., suit to quiet title to 292.62 acres of land in this county.

George R. Elliott vs. W. C. Holmes et al., suit to quiet title to 19.10 acres of land in the Rancho Santa Gertrudes.

B. Fanta vs. J. P. Apablas et al., suit to recover \$358.40 money loaned to defendant, a minor, or to compel his trustee to mortgage some of his property as security.

DESERTED BY HER HUSBAND.

Left With an Infant on Her Hands and Penniless.

Mrs. Alice Wenk, a prepossessing woman of perhaps thirty-five years of age, sat nearly the whole of yesterday afternoon in the corridor of the police station watching with mournful eyes the playful antics of her three-year-old girl, as she gamboled about on the cold, hard floor. The woman had the old story to tell of a wife's devotion and a husband's faithlessness.

She said that her home had formerly been at San Pedro, where she lived happily with her former husband. The latter, while returning one evening from work along a bridge, lost his footing and fell off the structure, meeting instant death. With her little child, then scarcely more than an infant, she had struggled along in her widow's weeds for some time, finally removing to Santa Barbara, where she fell in with Wenk, who was a barbers by trade. The man seemed much struck with her, and after a short courtship the two were married. That was about two months ago. On Wednesday they came down from Santa Barbara and went directly to San Pedro, on a visit, returning to this city Thursday. Wenk had ordered all the baggage left at the depot and engaged rooms for his family on Alvarado street.

He stayed with his wife and child during the succeeding night, and seemed as affectionate as ever. Friday evening he went out, telling Mrs. Wenk that he would go and get shaved, and that afterward they would all have dinner. That was the last Mrs. Wenk saw of her husband. She waited until late in the evening without food, hoping that he might come back.

That Wenk was unfaithful she could not be made to believe, but when she went to the depot and found his trunk gone, the truth flashed upon her and she realized that she had been basely deserted.

Without a cent of money to buy anything to eat or pay for lodgings, she was obliged to appeal to the police for assistance. Officer Rohn, to whom she related her sad tale, took her to a restaurant and paid for a meal, after which word was sent to Mrs. Ducommun. The latter secured temporary lodgings for the unfortunate woman on Fifth street, until further provision can be made for her.

Weak has a number of acquaintances in this city. He came here from Arizona about nine months ago, and at that time was known to have a wife and family somewhere out in the Territory. He made application to an attorney shortly after his arrival here to assist him in securing a divorce from wife No. 1, but was informed that he had not resided in the State a sufficient length of time to begin such action. It is thought that the divorce was never obtained, and that the man has now determined to return to his Arizona family.

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BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

LOS ANGELES, March 18, 1893.

Business was dull in the vegetable market in San Francisco today. The receipts included asparagus, rhubarb, peas, string beans, new potatoes and mushrooms. Potatoes continue firm and stocks are increasing.

There was a fair demand for good apples, while oranges were dull, with very little inquiry.

Butter in fancy grades was easier, and medium grades were dull. There is a fair demand in eggs.

The following is a summary of operations of the Los Angeles Clearing-house for the week ended March 18.

Exchanges. Balances.

Monday.... \$21,322.14 \$ 43,445.78

Tuesday.... 145,719.22 33,181.82

Wednesday.... 146,999.89 32,333.16

Thursday.... 128,350.45 24,528.93

Friday.... 140,943.09 45,808.95

Saturday.... 115,812.20 17,893.31

Total.... \$91,145.08 \$197,192.98

The clearings for the corresponding weeks in 1891 and 1892 were as follows:

Exchanges. Balances.

1891.... \$775,645.68 \$141,173.84

1892.... 677,296.20 129,065.97

New York Stocks.

New York, March 18.—The bulls on stocks showed more courage today than for some time past. At the opening they took hold of American Sugar and Northern Pacific preferred, and in the first ten minutes of business established an advance in these stocks of 1 1/2 per cent.

Stocks were dull, and only leading operators connected with the pool. While the change for the better in Northern Pacific affairs was signified by purchases of round amounts of preferred stock for both short and long accounts.

The upward tendency of the market was checked, however, by reports of about \$1,000,000,000 on hand on Tuesday's European steamers, the reaction ranging from 1 1/2 per cent, but the weakness was not of long duration. When the bank statement was published there was a decided change for the better, and in the rate which followed, industries were most concerned.

Stocks were dull, and 103. Distillers to 3 1/2; Cordage to 60, and Lead Trust to 33 1/2. Grangers, coalers, Missouri Pacific, New England and Northern Pacific preferred were all prominent in the late rise.

Government bonds closed steady.

On call, easy; closed offered at 3 per cent.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—637 per cent. STERLING EXCHANGE—Firm. 4.85%; demand, 4.86%; 4.87.

New York Stocks and Bonds.

New York, March 18.—(Figures in parentheses, unless otherwise stated, give volume and value of miscellaneous trading, including trading on record maps.)

E. H. Kincail et al to M. J. Miller, lot 17, Kincail tract, \$10.

C. H. Barker et ux to W. Mead, lot 19, Maskell tract, \$800.

Pasadena Land and Water Company to H. C. Howe, lots 4, 5 and 6, Holmes subdivision, Pasadena, \$1.

D. C. Lack et ux to F. Bouchard, lot 12, block R, Also tract, \$825.

McCartney to C. A. McDonell, lots 8, 9, 10 and 11, block 3; lot 18, block 5, Williamson tract, \$42.50.

A. C. McDonell et ux to Johnson & Keeney Company, lots 8 to 11, same tract, \$1.

F. S. Hicks et ux to J. W. Hinton, lot 22, block 5, O. W. Childs tract, \$1500.

Z. V. Smith et ux to R. T. Tucker et ux, lot 28, block C, Washington Street tract, \$980.

C. E. Sturner et al to J. L. Rogers, lot 2, block 1, C. E. Reeves & Bassett's subdivision, block 183, Pasadena, \$1.

S. F. Owen et al to J. H. Mertz, land on Eleanor and Ninth streets, Pomona, \$100.

W. Simmons to H. Simmons, lots 1, 2 and 3, block 4, Dougherty's addition (36-1). \$1.

Same to same, lots 26 and 29, block 2, B. G. Tracy tract, \$1.

B. G. Tracy et ux to J. W. Wilson, lot 40, Thomas & Gabrath tract, \$10.

S. J. Beaver to J. C. Rice, lot 1, block D, Clement tract, \$500.

M. Bissett to M. Stoddard, lot 5, block 2, Urton tract, \$630.

W. J. Washburn to M. Dugas, lot 17, addition, 3, Hamilton tract, \$42,187.

J. T. Dugan to F. B. Notthoff, lot 8, block A, Wave Crest tract, \$150.

B. Taylor et ux to L. Crighton, lot 23, block F, Morrissey Vineyard tract, \$10.

A. Anzel to W. Ferguson, lot 16, block 49, Electric, \$2,000.

J. McCarthy Company to W. E. de Groot, et al, partition of estate.

M. J. de Shor to San Gabriel Wine Company, lot 16, block 29, Pomona, \$1.

J. H. Haskell et ux to J. C. Wilholt, lots 10 and 12, block 99, Long Beach, \$50.

Gould & Conr. et ux to M. Union, lot 80, H. H. Moody to M. A. Buck, lots 8 and 9, same tract as above, \$2.

Z. A. Gilliam et al to same, quit claim to same lots as above, \$1.

J. C. Gilliam et al to J. W. Wilson, lot 40, Thomas & Gabrath tract, \$10.

S. J. Beaver to J. C. Rice, lot 1, block D, Clement tract, \$500.

M. Bissett to M. Stoddard, lot 5, block 2, Urton tract, \$630.

W. J. Washburn to M. Dugas, lot 17, addition, 3, Hamilton tract, \$42,187.

J. T. Dugan to F. B. Notthoff, lot 8, block A, Wave Crest tract, \$150.

B. Taylor et ux to L. Crighton, lot 23, block F, Morrissey Vineyard tract, \$10.

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J. T. Dugan to F. B. Notthoff, lot 8, block A, Wave Crest tract, \$150.

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W. J. Washburn to M. Dugas, lot 17, addition, 3, Hamilton tract, \$42,187.

J. T. Dugan to F. B. Notthoff, lot 8, block A, Wave Crest tract, \$150.

B. Taylor et ux to L. Crighton, lot 23, block F, Morrissey Vineyard tract, \$10.

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M. J. de Shor to San Gabriel Wine Company, lot 16, block 29, Pomona, \$1.

J. H. Haskell et ux to J. C. Wilholt, lots 10 and 12, block 99, Long Beach, \$50.

Gould & Conr. et ux to M. Union, lot 80, H. H. Moody to M. A. Buck, lots 8 and 9, same tract as above, \$2.

Z. A. Gilliam et al to same, quit claim to same lots as above, \$1.

J. C. Gilliam et al to J. W. Wilson, lot 40, Thomas & Gabrath tract, \$10.

S. J. Beaver to J. C. Rice, lot 1, block D, Clement tract, \$500.

M. Bissett to M. Stoddard, lot 5, block 2, Urton tract, \$630.

W. J. Washburn to M. Dugas, lot 17, addition, 3, Hamilton tract, \$42,187.

J. T. Dugan to F. B. Notthoff, lot 8, block A, Wave Crest tract, \$150.

B. Taylor et ux to L. Crighton, lot 23, block F, Morrissey Vineyard tract, \$10.

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HIGHLAND EVAPORATED CREAM! *

Established, HIGHLAND, ILL., 1885.
Branch Factory, CEDAR RAPIDS, IA., 1892.

\$5000.00

To the Trade and Consumers:

To assure you that the claims made by manufacturers of inferior brands of Evaporated Cream, now in this market, are misrepresentations, the makers of the Highland Evaporated Cream will give \$5000 to any one who can prove that any imitation of their Evaporated Cream is equal to the Original Highland. The enormous success of the

HIGHLAND BRAND EVAPORATED CREAM

Induced other manufacturers to adopt the words "Evaporated Cream," which we originally selected for our goods and have used for years, but under the laws of our land we cannot copyright same. These imitators not having nerve enough to start in on their own foundation and build a trade for themselves, as it had taken us years of honest work to do, proceeded to imitate us in every possible manner, supposing by the use of these imitation methods they could more easily steal our trade; but as they have not succeeded at any point we are perfectly satisfied that the consumers here, wanting the best and only reliable, will insist on HIGHLAND.



C. W. BUCK, General Agent.



The penitential period is nearing its close, and during the first week in April the bonnets that bloom in the spring will be out in all their beauty. With the multitude of millinery openings which have taken place during the past week the soul of woman has been deeply perplexed, for it isn't such an easy thing after all to select one's Easter bonnet. There are all styles, sizes, shapes and colors to choose from, with a leaning toward broader brims in hats, heliotrope shades in colors, and mixed straws, some of them tinted in such exquisite colorings as to make it seem a crime to cover them with ribbons and flowers.

The past week, therefore, has been a busy one for fashionables, with Easter bonnet openings, auction sales of Oriental rugs and hangings, and with Warde and James playing Shakespeare's grand old dramas nightly at the Operahouse, there has been little time for *enmity*.

Every one hereabouts who contemplates going East this season seems determined to go early, and during the "merry month of May" many Angelinos will turn their faces toward Chicago and the World's Fair.

AN AFTERNOON AT HOME.

One of the *recherché* events of the past week was the at home given by Miss Aiden of West Twenty-third street, in honor of her sisters, Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Charles Aiden, from the East. The guests were invited to spend the afternoon, and each lady brought some dainty bit of needlework. A colored quartette furnished the music; the rooms were bright and fragrant with flowers, and each guest wore a corsage bouquet of violets and white violets, with ferns—a delicate attention on the part of the hostess.

Among the guests were: Mrs. Margaret Hughes, Mrs. T. D. Stinson, Mrs. Willard Stimson, Mrs. Vosburg, Mrs. Dan McFarland, Misses Caswell, Strout, Shoemaker, Butler, Chaffee, Charles Silent, Fred C. Howes, S. P. Hunt, Edgar Swain. Mrs. Charles Ellis and many others.

MAYER-GROSSER.

Last Wednesday evening the marriage of Miss Amelia Grosser of this city to Edmund Mayer of San Diego was celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 400 East Fifth street. The bride is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Grosser, and the groom is a prominent druggist of San Diego. The residence was tastefully decorated with a profusion of flowers and greens, and presented a gay and festive appearance.

The guests were entertained with music until the arrival of the bridal party, when the orchestra rendered Wagner's wedding march from *Lohengrin*, as the bridal party entered the parlors, led by Miss El. Grosser as the maid of honor and the Misses E. Niemeyer, B. Penning and R. Schutte as bridesmaids. The happy couple took their stations beneath a handsome floral wedding bell. The bride looked charming in her costume of cream-colored, brocaded India silk and wreath of fragrant orange blossoms.

The ceremony was performed in a very impressive manner by Judge W. P. Wade, who preceded the tying of the knot by a few pertinent remarks, after which the Judge launched the happy couple upon the sea of matrimony. Congratulations and good wishes were then showered upon them from all sides, including a number of congratulatory telegrams from friends of the groom in San Diego. The party then repaired to the dining-room, where over a hundred sat down to a very enjoyable supper, during which toasts were offered by F. Gottschalk to the health and happiness of the young couple; by J. Ashman, to the parents of the bride, it being the thirty-first anniversary of their wedded life. Near the conclusion of the banquet all present were surprised by a serenade from the singing section of the Turnverein. After rendering several selections, to the delight of the company, they were invited to take part in the festivities. The guests then returned to the parlors, where they were entertained with music. The bride rendered in a most exquisite manner a vocal solo, "Stella Confidente," with violin obligato by George Grosser, and accompanied by Prof. T. W. Wilde. The groom gave a masterly rendition of a poem entitled "No Fatherland." Miss Bertha Penning then sang a solo in her usual charming style, after which dancing was inaugurated and participated in

AN EASTER WEDDING BREAKFAST.

Here is an idea for an Easter wedding breakfast which is very chic:

The table, covered with heavy white damask; the china, white, with delicate decoration of green. A linen center-piece with a border of drawn-work, and embroidered in fern leaves with faint shades of green wash-silks, outlined with silver thread. High cut-glass vases, in silver standards, holding bunches of lilies. Silver candelabra, with white candles and silk shades in lily form. At each place a few sprays of lilies of the valley, tied loosely together with bow-knots of silver cord. Suspended from the center by wires, horizontally over the entire length of the table, like an arbor, the very newest decoration, a floral ladder, its sides and rounds wound with smilax and fringed with feathery asparagus, the top heaped with lily stalks, the blossoms falling between and over the laths.

About the room upon mantel, side-board and every available place, bowls filled with lilies, after the old-time posy-pot fashion.

The ices served in calyx blossoms, with a bow of green ribbon, with long ends, tied upon the stems. The pistils of the flowers, replaced by a piece of some oily nut, which, lighted, burns brightly when served to the guests.

Could anything be more exquisite than this wedding feast? The young bride surrounded by a girlish throng of sweetness and beauty, the happy groom, fond friends and this beautiful service of lilies.

DELIGHTFUL PARTY.

Mrs. E. P. Rice gave another one of her delightful parties, at her home in Asua, Friday evening, in honor of her niece, Miss Alice Parsons of New Jersey, who recently came here to spend a year. The house was beautifully deco-

rated for the occasion. One of the amusing features of the evening was for each young man to trim a hat for a young lady, and each young lady to make a necktie out of raw material for a young man. There was some fine vocal and instrumental music rendered by different young ladies, after which refreshments were served. Among those present were Misses Martha Dodsworth, Alice Parsons of New Jersey, Annie Headley, Minnie Devola, May Juden, Ina Reaves, Blanche Devola, Grace Cook, Lillie Quick, Stella Cook, Daniels, Wade, Clyde Alman; Messrs. V. M. Greeves, De Rice, Charlie Dodsworth, C. V. Cain, J. D. Sharp, H. Headley, Huber, Hall, Robert, J. Harry Morrissey.

AN ENJOYABLE AFFAIR.

Friday evening a very pleasant party was given by the Young People's Society of the Central Christian Church at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Bell, corner of Eleventh and Hill streets. Among those present were Miss Kate Standifer, Mr. and Mrs. Budinger, F. W. Robinson, Miss Maud Perine, the Theo Stassforth, V. Wankowski, J. H. Owens, George Grosser, A Grosser, W. A. Grosser, Prof. A. J. Stamm, L. Brier, G. Schutte, W. Breer, W. Legon, Jr., Butler and Prof. J. Willey.

SURPRISE PARTY.

A very pleasant surprise party was tendered Mrs. B. J. Cook at her residence, No. 1421 Brooklyn avenue, on Wednesday evening last in honor of her birthday. The evening was most enjoyably spent with music, singing, recitations by Miss Williams and Miss Rose Egerer, by way of entertainment. Refreshments were served, and after that dancing was kept up until a late hour. Those present included Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Wise, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Gonzalez, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Gandy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Dillion, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Deitz, Mrs. May, Misses Charles Spencer and Edith Stuart, Eliza Holland, Josie Williams, Jennie and Tessie Cooke, Leona and Rosa Egerer, Fannie Green, Lizzie Hartnett, Messrs. Cronix, Frank Foster, E. Morey, George O'Donald, Fred Martinez, John Maxey, P. Hartnett, Mr. Stuart.

THE DRAMATIC CLUB.

The Dramatic Club No. 2 presented the sparkling drama, *Among the Breakers*, last evening at O. Stewart Taylor's School of Music and Drama, to a large audience, with the following cast:

David Murray.....O. J. Mendenhall

Larry Divine.....Ludwig Davis

Hon. Bruce Hunter.....C. C. Bartlett

Clarence Hunter.....Claude Fried

Photograph.....John C. Parker

Misses.....George Kenner

Miss Minnie Daze.....Miss Little Miller

Bess Starbright.....Miss Hulda Thompson

Mother Carey.....Mrs. L. F. Morrison

Miss Bludy Bean.....Miss Blanche Heath

The participants did well, and proved to the audience the efficient instruction of the talented elocutionist, Mrs. Morrison.

PEASANT ENTERTAINMENT.

A very pleasant entertainment is promised on the evening of the 27th inst. by Miss Carrie S. Rudolph, the character impersonator, who will appear at the Y.M.C.A. auditorium under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Y.M.C.A.

SOCIAL BREVITIES.

Mr. and Mrs. Dean Mason have returned from their six weeks' bridal trip to Honolulu, and are at the residence of the groom's father, Mr. George Mason, and family in this city. Mr. Hill is of the Jones & Hill Company, manufacturers of chewing gum, and is making an extended tour of the Southern States and California in the interest of his company, which is one of the most extensive of its kind in the United States.

HE MAKES CHEWING-GUM.

W. G. Hill of Elkhart, Ind., is visiting his brother-in-law, H. S. Rollins, and family in this city. Mr. Hill is of the Jones & Hill Company, manufacturers of chewing gum, and is making an extended tour of the Southern States and California in the interest of his company, which is one of the most extensive of its kind in the United States.

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CHILDREN'S MUSICALE.

A delightful musicalale was given on Saturday afternoon at the residence of Judge Chapman. The programme was made up from the classical and romantic compositions specially composed for children, and the little daughters of Mimes, Chapman and Hendricks were the performers. Miss Harriet Strong of Whittier, their teacher, holding the thread of the whole by her charming explanations of *fabliau*, *rondo*, *minuet*, and the rest of the older school, and their modern supplanters from Jensen and Chopin.

The house was redolent of violets, and youth and pleasure were hand-in-hand as the happy children had their own afternoon of entertaining young and old friends.

MUSICAL RECITAL AT THE OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE.

The pupils of the Misses Rider at Occidental College were organized last fall into an orchestra, consisting of several violins, a violoncello, a cornet piano, etc., and yesterday afternoon they gave their first recital in the college building.

Young people performed their parts in such a manner as to reflect great credit upon themselves and their teachers. Miss Thompson made a fine appearance on the stage and handled her bow with coquettish grace. The solos by Alphonzo Bell, Charles Clay and Benton Longwitt were also good. The orchestral selections were well rendered and the closing duo was one of the best numbers on the programme.

A University in the Home.

A college education has ceased to be a luxury. It is now an absolute necessity to every young man who would enter upon life with an unclouded prospect. Talk as one may about the superfluity of higher education, it cannot be gainsaid that its absence makes a successful man's progress less pleasant, even if it does not impede it very seriously. There is no wise young man who would study if he could get it. But of course it costs money. You cannot enjoy the privileges of such an institution unless you can afford to pay liberally for them.

Why not set up a university in your own home?

It can be done, and at an expense so trifling as to be of no moment.

The expense consists of an outfit of 10 cents a day for a short time only.

Send me more of your catarrh cure, as I have nearly used the first that you sent me.

I like it very much, and think it is the right thing. I find my catarrh much improved since using it. Please send by express at once.

O. RICH, Ast. Manager Grand Hotel.

The W. G. F. F. Company
Sells the finest tools, stevens, ranges made in the world—the famous Glenwood Nos. 150 to 160 North Spring street.

THE F. G. F. COMPANY.

The W. G. F. F. Company
Sells the finest tools, stevens, ranges made in the world—the famous Glenwood

Randolph Headers.



We have them and prices to Suit.

Don't buy before seeing us and getting our prices.

MATHEWS & BOSBYSHELL CO.,

120-122-124 S. Los Angeles st.

Los Angeles, Cal.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Both the opera and local musical performances seem to have given way during the past week to the charms of Shakespearean drama. The only public musical events of the week were the Y.M.C.A. concert on Wednesday evening and the formal opening on Monday evening of O. Stewart Taylor's School of Music and Drama at No. 618 South Broadway. Acts I and II of *The Chimes of Normandy* were presented admirably in addition to the regular concert programme.

HAYDN'S ORATORIO.

The concert to be given this week in the First Congregational Church, is one of wide popular interest. It is the first attempt in this city for many years to give oratorio music on a worthy scale. Haydn's famous oratorio of *The Creation*, will be rendered by a chorus of 100 voices, led by Prof. Bacon, and the prominent soloists, Miss Miltimore, Modigli-Wood and Herr Rubo, assisted by an orchestra of twenty pieces, led by Prof. H. E. Hamilton. Mrs. Carver will preside at the piano, and Mr. Mason, organist of the Immanuel Church, at the organ.

It is believed that the concert will do much to elevate the standard of music in this city, and to stimulate a popular love for the masterpieces of sacred musical composition.

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Licensed to Wed.

Marriage licenses were issued at the County Clerk's office yesterday to the following persons:

Alberto Martinez, a native of California, 26 years of age, to Maria Coronado, also a native of California, 20 years of age; both residents of Covina.

Andrew B. Webb, a native of Missouri, 39 years of age, to Mary Jane Franklin, also a native of Missouri, 30 years of age; both residents of Redondo.

William Snyder, a native of Germany, 29 years of age, to Rachael Dubois, a native of France, 19 years of age; both residents of this city.

J. Z. Trader, a native of Missouri, 23 years of age, to Elsie Hawthorne, a native of England; both residents of this city.

All the surroundings indicated that the deed was premeditated. Mr. Thayer was waylaid and sandbagged in January, from the effects of which he had never recovered.

No Doubt It's the Right Thing.

TWELFTH YEAR.

ORPHEUS C. KERR.

The Hungry Crowds That Haunt the White House.

How President Cleveland Receives Them.

A Look into the Blue Book—Office Applications by Mail.

Hundreds of Thousands Awaiting Action—Stories of Office-seekers and the President—Cleveland and Harrison Compared.

What Clarkson Said About Harrison—Some of Andrew Jackson's Experiences—How a Boarding-house Woman Collected a Note—The Troubles of Presidents—Tom Corwin on Office-seeking, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1893.—Washington is full of office-seekers. They crowd the hotels, they have filled up the boarding-houses and you meet them in the corridors of the great departments and in the lower halls of the White House. The civil service rules seem to make no difference in their demands and President Cleveland has to send away a large number of them every day. His experience during his last administration enables him to dispose of them with refreshing rapidity. He has fixed hours for his receptions and such as get past the clerks and his private secretary are given a short



Office-seekers at the White House.

audience and are sometimes turned down with a word. The President does business rapidly. He is a good judge of men and he knows the office-seeking type at a glance. He does not receive office-seekers until about 10 o'clock, though they begin to come much earlier. They hand in their cards to the doorkeepers and take seats in the anteroom. At about 10 o'clock President Cleveland is ready to have them admitted. He moves about the room from one man to the other and often leads one of his callers to the center of the room and talks with him in such a low tone that he can't be heard by the others sitting around. Not infrequently he rests himself against his desk as he talks, half sitting on the corner of it, and he disposes of many cases without even taking the papers which each office-seeker brings with him.

OFFICES WHICH WILL BE CHANGED.
I can't itemize the number of offices which are open to change at the present. The civil service rules, as rigid as they seem, are very flexible if the President wants to make them so, and there is hardly one of the 150,000 places in the Government which could not be changed if President Cleveland desired it. There are something like twenty thousand clerks right here in Washington, and the number increases every year. There is a fat book known as the Blue Book, which contains their names, and this holds as much type as a dictionary, and it gives every salary in the Government service. The Blue Book can be gotten at through a Congressman, and it is made for private circulation. Each Senator and each member has two, and there is one in the hands of each prominent Government official. I understand that a private Blue Book has been lately published which tells all about the offices, their salaries and their duties, and this is being quietly distributed about among those who will pay a good price for it. It is largely made up from the official Blue Book. Of the Blue Book proper there are only about two thousand copies extra printed, and this book is in the proportion to the circulation one of the costliest volumes in existence. It costs over \$10,000 to set the type, and it would take a good typesetter ten years to set it.

OFFICE-SEEKER LETTERS.

Speaking of office-seekers, the mail has rapidly increased in all the departments at Washington during the past month. The letters of the appointment clerks are brought in in bags and the office-seeking applications come in by the tens of thousands. The appointment clerk of the Treasury has a score of clerks who do little else than take care of this mail, and in the pigeon holes of this office hundreds of thousands of papers and letters are now filed away, carefully indexed and briefed and ready for use and reference, in case the men named in them get an appointment. It is the same in the Postoffice Department, and I was told not long ago that there were something like four hundred thousand applications in one of the departments here at Washington awaiting action. The postoffice applicants usually send voluminous papers, and a hundred-dollar-a-year job often has more papers connected with it than one of the big city postal appointments. The candidates send in their names and recommendations. They have petitions signed by the citizens of their town, and it takes a large number of clerks to put these into shape for Postmaster General Bissell. When a case comes up the Postmaster-General wants a brief of it ready for him, and he takes this brief with him to the White House. If it is an appointment that the President has to consider. An absolute civil service would, in fact, largely reduce the work of the departments, and it will surprise many to know that in some of the offices under the Government it requires the services of one man day in and day out to open the mail.

STORIES OF OFFICE-SEEKERS.

Public men have learned to know that President Cleveland decides matters for himself, and the Democratic Senators and Representatives exhibit a great deal less confidence than they did eight years ago. I remember how an Alabama delegation called at the White House in 1885 with a list of appointments in their hands and thought that

they would carry away all the offices of that State at one visit. President Cleveland received them and asked what he could do for them. Their leader replied: "Mr. President, we have agreed upon the names of the offices for Alabama. We represent the State, and we are in perfect harmony. We would like these appointments made as soon as possible, and here is the list."

Cleveland looked at the leader for a moment. He then moved his eyes slowly around over the rest of the delegation, and, as he scanned the last, he said: "Gentlemen, if your attention has not yet been called to the tenure of office act and the civil-service law, permit me to ask you to look at it." And with that he dismissed the delegation. Some of the men recommended were appointed and others were not.

Some of the older Senators and members who had been accustomed to boasting their districts were very much offended at the way Cleveland made his appointments, and not a few of them carry their resentments with them to day. You remember how Andrew G. Curtin, the famous war Governor of Pennsylvania, called one day on Cleveland's Assistant Postmaster-General. He wanted to have a country postmaster removed, and he told the postal official that he was a Democrat to appoint in that place.

"But," said the Assistant Postmaster-General, "there are no charges against this man."

"Charges," replied Gov. Curtin, "why, he is a Republican, and I want him run out. I want the place for a Democrat."

"But I can't do that, Governor. I must have some other charge than that of Republicanism, or he will have to stay out of his term. I have got to have a charge made by a person."

"Well, I'll file charges myself," said Gov. Curtin. "You take your pen and write them down."

"All right," said Mr. Hay, and he began to follow the Governor.

"The incumbent called President Cleveland bad names."

"He did?" was the reply; "why, that's bad."

"When you were appointed," Gov. Curtin went on, "he said you were a damned copperhead."

"That's worse," said the official, laughing as he wrote.

"And, third and last, he called me bad names," said Gov. Curtin. "Now, isn't that enough?"

"I think it is," was the reply, "and I will order his removal."

This same experience was had by a dozen prominent men during Cleveland's last administration, but many of them did not get their appointments as did Curtin.

CLEVELAND'S HONESTY.

There is one thing about Cleveland's treatment of office-seekers. He never tells a man he is going to give him a position when he has no idea of carrying out his promise, and few people leave the White House with a wrong impression in this regard. On the other hand, when he wants to give a man an office and expects to favor him tells him so, and he makes lots of friends by so doing. It was different with President Harrison. He never seemed to like to grant a favor, and even after he had decided to give a man what he wanted he would let him go away with the idea that his application was refused. This was the case with an appointment of Senator Stanford's. Stanford, I am told, called upon the President to urge the appointment of a friend of his, but he could get no satisfaction regarding it. That same afternoon the appointment was sent into the Senate, and it is said that it had left the White House before Senator Stanford made his call. You could never tell from Harrison's actions or his face on which side of a question he was. He prided himself on the iron mask which he wore over his feelings, and he argued against the matters which he most approved. He bulldozed to a certain extent his Cabinet, and the only man who had the nerve to stand out against him on all occasions was Jeremiah Rusk, the Secretary of Agriculture. In plain language, Uncle Jerry would take a common-sense view of every question, and he would hammer it into Harrison. Harrison would fight him until he left the White House, and then, in nine cases out of ten, would adopt Uncle Jerry's view of the situation. I was talking the other day with a confidential employee of the Postoffice Department about this matter, and he said that this view was the same as that held by Gen. Clarkson.

THE TROUBLES OF PRESIDENTS.

President Cleveland is having less trouble with the office-seekers than any of his predecessors. His action during his first term has helped him to dispose of them. President Harrison never allowed office-seekers to bother him, and the civil service examinations have scared off a good many. President William Henry Harrison was worried to death by the office-seekers, and when Zach Taylor was nominated a troop of office-seekers followed him on his way to Washington, and one of them actually slipped his application into Zach's pantaloons pocket without his knowing it. They got him almost to death after he got here, and it has been the same with all the Presidents down to Cleveland. Garfield was killed by an office-seeker, and it was an office-holder who pulled Andrew Jackson's nose. James Buchanan had a way of taking a man's papers, and chattering to him about other subjects in such a friendly manner that he was sure he was going to get his place, but he never granted such applications. Gen. Grant often promised appointments that were never given, and his drafts were not always honored by his Cabinet ministers. Postmaster-General Jewell, it is said, once told an applicant who brought a recommendation from Gen. Grant that the President had but little influence in this matter, and that he was running the Postoffice Department.

At about this matter, and he said that this view was the same as that held by Gen. Clarkson:

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I can't itemize the number of offices which are open to change at the present. The civil service rules, as rigid as they seem, are very flexible if the President wants to make them so, and there is hardly one of the 150,000 places in the Government which could not be changed if President Cleveland desired it.

There are something like twenty thousand clerks right here in Washington, and the number increases every year.

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Each Senator and each member has two, and there is one in the hands of each prominent Government official. I understand that a private Blue Book has been lately published which tells all

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OFFICE-SEEKER LETTERS.

Speaking of recommendations, one of the queerest cases I ever heard of was that relating to Tom Corwin, who was Secretary of the Treasury. He had been in Congress before this and had given out letters of recommendation to office-seekers rather freely. Among them he gave one to a man for a place in the Treasury Department. The man took it, but failed to get the appointment. When Corwin was appointed Secretary of the Treasury he bobbed up serenely and asked for a place. "What recommendations have you?" said Corwin.

"I have this," was the reply, and the man thereupon put before the Secretary of the Treasury his own indorsement, which read, "Tom Corwin."

"And did this not get you an appointment under the former Secretary?" asked Mr. Corwin.

"No," was the reply, "it did not."

"Well, if it wasn't strong enough to get you a place then," answered the general Tom, "I don't think it ought to be strong enough to give you a place now," and he refused to give the man the place. Corwin always tried to persuade young men from entering the Government departments. He said they were the worst places in the world for young men, and he advised one man who called upon him, while he was Secretary of the Treasury, to get an ax and a mattock and put up a log cabin rather than take Government office. Said he: "I can give you a place today and I can kick you out tomorrow. And there is another man over there at the White House who can kick me out, and the people by and by will kick him out, and so it goes. But if you own an acre of land it is your kingdom and your cabin is your castle. You are a sovereign, and you will feel it in every throbbing of your pulse, and every day of your life will assure me of your thanks for this advice."

It was so with old Senator Chase, who, when Salmon P. Chase, afterward Chief Justice, asked for a Government office, told him he would give him a dollar to buy him a spade to go out and dig for a living, but that he would not ruin him by putting him into the employ of the United States.

PRESIDENTS AND OFFICE-HOLDERS.

It is funny to note how offices have been gotten in the past. Cleveland can't be flattered very easily, but some of the best offices of other administrations have been secured this way. Andrew Jackson gave a great many to toadying Government clerks, and office-seekers are the greatest toadies in existence. One day, during Jackson's administration, a man called at the White House and found Jackson smoking an old clay pipe. He began to talk of tobacco, and after he

had discussed the weed for a few moments, he said: "Mr. President, I want to ask a favor of you."

"What place is that?" said Jackson, frowning as he saw what he had thought to be a friendly call change into an office-seeking visit.

"Ah," replied the cringing office-seeker, "I am not an applicant for a position. At least not now, but my good father is as fond of tobacco as you are, and he told me when I came to Washington to tell you it would be the proudest day of his life if he could have a present from you of one of your pipes."

Jackson thereupon ordered the servant to bring him a fresh pipe, and offered this to the visitor. The office-seeker refused it, and said: "No, Mr. President, let me have the one you are using. Give it to me just as it is, with the when smoking within it, and you will receive the everlasting thanks of your dear father."

Jackson handed him the pipe, and the man wiped it up in a silk handkerchief, and, saying "Oh, thank you, thank you," and bowed himself out. Jackson was delighted, and when the man's name came before him a few days after as an applicant for an important place in the Treasury Department he gave it to him.

Little things had great influence with Gen. Jackson, and the young man who came here to get an appointment lost his chance by making irreverent remarks to President Jackson about a sermon which two had heard together.

Now a CLERK'S NOTE WAS MADE UP.

The most of the Government clerks at Washington are good pay, and you will not find a more reputable set of people anywhere. There are now and then, however, some who refuse to settle their board bills, and this reminds me of how Andrew Jackson fixed a case of this kind. I think it was a clerk in the Treasury Department, who had run behind with his board bill and who, when he was some months in arrears, gave a note for its payment. The note went to protest and the woman failed to get payment. Finally she went to the White House and called upon the President. Old Hickory received her kindly, and, as she told her story, his eyes snapped. When she was through he requested her to go back and get the clerk's note for the entire amount that was due her. She replied that his note was not good and that it would only entail the cost of a protest. President Jackson assured her that this time there should be no such expense, but said that she must bring the note over to the White House. She did so, and the President took it and wrote on the back "Andrew Jackson."

"Now, madam," said he, "put that in the bank and we will see whether the clerk or I will have to pay you that money."

When the clerk saw the note he was scared half to death. He paid it in, and then went to the White House and promised Jackson that he would reform.

THE TROUBLES OF PRESIDENTS.

President Cleveland is having less trouble with the office-seekers than any of his predecessors. His action during his first term has helped him to dispose of them. President Harrison never allowed office-seekers to bother him, and the civil service examinations have scared off a good many. President William Henry Harrison was worried to death by the office-seekers, and when Zach Taylor was nominated a troop of office-seekers followed him on his way to Washington, and one of them actually slipped his application into Zach's pantaloons pocket without his knowing it.

They got him almost to death after he got here, and it has been the same with all the Presidents down to Cleveland. Garfield was killed by an office-seeker, and it was an office-holder who pulled Andrew Jackson's nose.

James Buchanan had a way of taking a man's papers, and chattering to him about other subjects in such a friendly manner that he was sure he was going to get his place, but he never granted such applications. Gen. Grant often promised appointments that were never given, and his drafts were not always honored by his Cabinet ministers.

Postmaster-General Jewell, it is said, once told an applicant who brought a recommendation from Gen. Grant that the President had but little influence in this matter, and that he was running the Postoffice Department.

At about this matter, and he said that this view was the same as that held by Gen. Clarkson:

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Yale, carried away with him from New Haven enough esteem and good will to make an ample garment even for his gigantic figure. He was covered with honor—with the respect that sterling qualities had won, and (a rarer and perhaps more valuable distinction) the popularity that had come as the unsought reward of a truly amiable nature. It is a tradition at the college that still the heaviest man in Bissell's class, for all his bigness, had not a mean inch in his body; and 'Big Bissell's' smooth face, with its conciliatory expression, is just as agreeable—and almost as agreeably boyish—in the year of grace 1879 as it was in 1869. But this comment is a mere commonplace—in Buffalo, at least. Every one knows that much about Mr. Bissell, and I am not to repeat what every one has said—tiresome commonplaces. Here is something new: here is an incident that characterizes the man:

He has called one of the two students into his private office, and is giving him instructions in regard to the preparation of letters for the mail. "You should so fold this sheet," he says, very persuasively and very considerately, "and you should so place the sheet in the envelope that the recipient on opening the envelope in the usual way will have his letter, not upside down or with its back turned, but right side up and facing him."

Could a postmaster-general be more scrupulous? If Mr. Bissell ever becomes Postmaster-General that law student will, no doubt, recall the incident and say it was prophetic.

Mr. Grover Cleveland is a lawyer's lawyer, so to speak, most thoroughly appreciated by the members of his own profession and with a strong following, especially among the young.

You may hear them say that they'd rather try a case before him as referee than before any other member of the Buffalo Bar, and every lawyer knows how much that saying means. But again, it would be a mere commonplace in Buffalo, at least—to assert that Mr. Cleveland has those admirable qualities which attract young men and lend weight to his opinions. Here is something not only more important, but infinitely more important.

You will notice that he is a very quiet man. His voice is seldom heard in the office, and he is apt to go and come without a word. Yet somehow this quiet man quietly makes his personality felt in a most unusual degree, and when he does speak there is a quality in his voice that stirs and attracts. This sort of thing, this attractive force of a strong personality, would be a tremendous advantage in public life if at any time he should happen to become politically prominent. These three things that one can't help noticing in the man—the reputation for good judgment, the sympathy for generous enthusiasm that makes friends in the younger set, and the personal magnetism—these three things in combination would equip him for a great career, but he seems to be quite content in this office at the top of a flight of ice-covered steps.

The curtain's down again—to my great regret, but I can't help it. I was hoping that H. W. Box or Porter Norton, from their office on the other side of the hill, or John George Milburn, or Asa W. Wilcox, or S. S. Rogers, or, in fact, any one who used to come in, would come in to the old offices again once more, and so make the man of the future talk.

And yet, after all, the interruption is characteristic, for it is rarely a characteristic of men who really lead that you want from them and of them more and more, and more than you can get at any one time.

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THE CRINOLINE BABY.

Specialty Contributed to The Times.

The crinoline baby is not really made of crinoline. She is just starch. But her little dress stands out so bravely that it is not overshadowed by her mamma's voluminous crinoline one.

All the babies, at least all who can walk, are crinoline babies this year. And their little dresses are almost



Of plaid gingham.

counterparts of those worn by grandmamma when she was a baby—back in the twenties.

The prettiest crinoline baby dress, out of nearly thirty that were shown in a big show window, was of a very fine quality of diagonal gingham. It was designed for a little lady of three years. The neck was cut square, front and back, and the front of the dress hung free and full from a very deep smocking at the neck. The little gown had a short empire waist in the back and the dress skin was shirred upon it. On each side of the loose front there was a big rosette or ribbon at the waist line. And from the back of the neck hung a many-looped bow of "baby" ribbon. The sleeves of the gown were short and consisted of two big puffs.

The crinoline effect is in the puffed sleeves and the very full skirt. When laundered the little gown will starch into oldtime stiffness. The colors of the dress were golden-red and blue. Another "crinoline" baby dress was of Oolah wash silk, grey striped, with pink. But in this case a tiny starched and embroidered petticoat supplied the stiffness.

One or two of the little gowns have a soft whalebone in the hem. These were made of softest chaffie and had Empire waists, pointed necks and short puffed sleeves. Many of the little sleeves were just deep flounces set in the armholes.

Even crinolines cannot rob babyhood of its prettiness. The little tots, as they were "trying on" their crinoline gowns for mamma's approval before purchasing, looked dainty and sweet as Dresden figures. The stiffness of the little skirts and the crisp-edged sleeves gave a neatness in finish quite indescribable and a baby dignity very attractive to look upon.

The crinoline baby will be a pretty sight as she toddles along by the side of her full-skirted mamma.

HELEN WARD.

New Arrival. What is the angel weeping about in the corner? St. Peter. Peter's Columbus. He has just seen a set of Wanamaker's stamps. [Life.]



THE EASTER BONNETS.

What Fashionable Women Will Wear
Easter Sunday.

New Styles for All Tastes and Purposes—
What a Private Importer Says—
A Peep at Exclusive Paris Models.

Especially Contributed to The Times.

The importers and designers of feminine apparel say there is no counting on the toilet caprice of the American woman; also, that her perennial coquetry finds its most individual expression in her chapeau.

To fashion for the "American trade" has long been the study of several of the largest hat and bonnet houses of Paris.

These French importations for spring wear, largely influenced by the taste of American wholesale buyers who claim

yellow braids. There are similar hats of black and green. A whole symphony of violet shades is often seen in the braids of a hat. Then there are hats of solid black, white, violet or yellow, with the inside of the rims dyed a contrasting color. Magenta is prominent. In short, every tint suggestive of home-dyed Easter eggs revels on the shop counters among the straws.

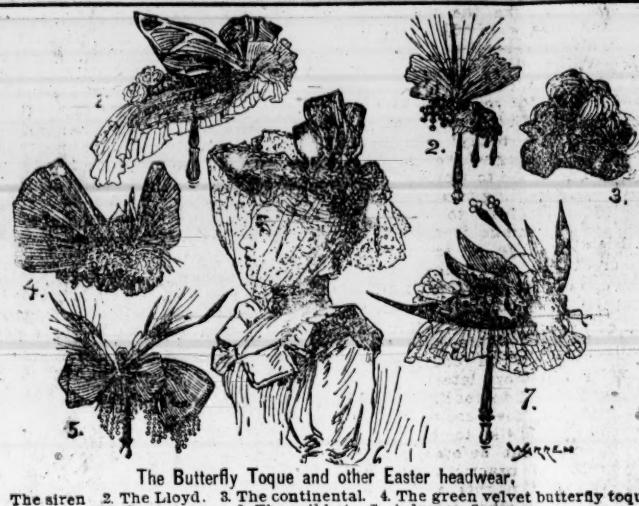
There are many velvet or jet crowns for straws; for example, a pink velvet crown with a black chip rim broken by braids of pink chip, with a pink chip facing.

LEADING SHAPES.

Bonnets are small. Hats are medium, with an occasional prominent Gainsborough; also there are many pokes, although exclusive shops are trying to exclude them.

Few straight rims will be worn, and the sailor hat has practically disappeared—tobe revived, probably, as the season advances.

The trimmed hats are dented front, back or sides—sometimes the rim is a circle of dentures; they seem to be secured by crushing the rim in the fingers at haphazard.



The Butterfly Toque and other Easter headwear.
1. The siren. 2. The Lloyd. 3. The continental. 4. The green velvet butterfly toque. 5. Ceres toque. 6. A veil hat. 7. A dragon fly toque.

to know the wants of the American market, are already on the counters of all the great metropolitan shops. Indeed, Paris importers, like our magazine editors, prepare the "spring numbers" six months in advance. This is why, despite increased and rapid transit, that American styles en masse are always three or more months behind modes prevailing in Paris. What European women of fashion are now wearing in the sunny Riviera we shall see here later on.

Still, in our great cities there is an exclusive little inner world of modistes who have buyers in the Paris mart sending by every steamer the latest creations—not of general importance, but of certain masters. There are also a few autocratic dressmakers who import hats and bonnets for their patrons; and there is, at least in New York, more than one private milliner with her clientele, who has no advertisement save the name in bonnet linings, makes only "to order," and whose "creations" express the best taste of women noted for artistic and individual dressing.

WHAT A PRIVATE IMPORTER SAYS.

The leaders of Gotham society are not copyists, and these private buyers of whom I speak are never sure that their Parisian masterpieces are going to find unequalled favor in the eyes of American beauty.

Returning home on a late ocean steamer, one of these exclusive importers confided her trials to an appreciative passenger.

"I have the very latest creation," she said, "things that Paris fashions have not yet seen. My stock is the choicest and costliest, yet, despite my long experience, I can never rely upon my selections. The season is always full upon us before, we can predict the drift of popularity."

"For one thing, you never can tell what an American woman may do with her bonnet. For instance, the crown of a Paris bonnet is made to fit the head comfortably, and the Parisian dresses her hair accordingly. But an American subjects her bonnet to any distortion that will fit it to the arrangement of her coiffure.

"In fact, the prevailing style of hair has much to do with the prevailing style of bonnet. At the present moment Parisians are wearing their bangs brushed high off the forehead—very trying but very distinctive—much waved, with broad effect at the sides, and caught in a loose coil at the nape of the neck. That is the accepted coiffure. As it is new, the coiffure shops are thronged. Two dollars is the price of a single waving.

NOTES.

Baked Bananas.—Strip a narrow piece lengthwise from one edge of the bananas and bake one-half hour in a moderate oven. As soon as they are taken from the oven pour a very little lemon juice over them, sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve.

Lady Cake.—Beat a quarter of a pound of butter to a cream. Add gradually one pound of sugar, beating all the while until very light; add three-quarters of a pound of flour and the whites of ten eggs beaten to a stiff, dry froth, alternately mixing well. Flavour with one-half a teaspoonful of bitter almond and one teaspoonful of rose water. Turn in a greased pan and bake one hour in a moderate oven.

It is generally supposed to be proper for the guests to begin eating their dinner as soon as served, but at dessert to wait until all are served. This, however, is one of the things that must be decided by the custom of the place in which one lives. It is considered proper, in many cases, for the hostess to be served first, and this is a very sensible custom, for it often happens that the guests have never seen before, and do not know how they should be handled.

Chicken Jelly; made without water.—Cut a chicken (hen is better) as for fricassee. Put it in a double boiler, with an even teaspoonful of celery seed, cover closely and let it cook for five hours. Strain it through an ordinary strainer and leave it to stiffen. Remove all the fat, melt the jelly, add salt to taste, and strain it through two thicknesses of cheese cloth. The quantity will be about half a pint. An excellent broth is made by adding three tablespoonfuls of boiling water to one of the jelly.

Steamed Batter Pudding.—Beat two eggs, broken without separating, until light. Add one cup of milk, and when thoroughly mixed, two cups of flour and beat until smooth and light; then add one teaspoonful of melted butter, a teaspoonful of salt and beat again. Lastly add one heaping tea-spoonful of baking powder and one teaspoonful of candied cherries, cut in halves and flour. Stir quickly into the pudding and turn into a greased melon mold. Boil or steam until it is done.

The above notes I found in the current number of Table Talk, one of the most practical and suggestive of our model home magazines. It was published in Philadelphia, and I always welcome it, feeling sure that each number will contain something helpful and of value to be acquired.

SUSAN SUNSHINE.

George Kennan, the well-known Siberian traveler, who has been ill for three weeks at his home, in Washington, of typho-malaria fever, is now convalescent.

The crinoline baby will be a pretty sight as she toddles along by the side of her full-skirted mamma.

HELEN WARD.

It is recalled that the late Gen. Beauregard built the first cable railroad in this country. The road was constructed just after the war, and extended from the city of New Orleans to the suburb of Carrollton.

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the crinoline cannot rob babyhood of its prettiness. The little tots, as they were "trying on" their crinoline gowns for mamma's approval before purchasing, looked dainty and sweet as Dresden figures. The stiffness of the little skirts and the crisp-edged sleeves gave a neatness in finish quite indescribable and a baby dignity very attractive to look upon.

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HELEN WARD.

New Arrival. What is the angel weeping about in the corner? St. Peter. Peter's Columbus. He has just seen a set of Wanamaker's stamps. [Life.]

form the curtain, and there is a jet corset in front. Two cerise velvet loops rise dazzlingly from either side of the curtain.

AN AMERICAN NIGHTINGALE.

Miss Bigelow, the Remarkable Chicago Soprano.

She Whistles Gounod, Bach and Beethoven for the Parisians—Her Portrait in the Salon—A "King's Daughter."

Especially Contributed to The Times.

The Post from Chicago brings weekly to us in Paris many things to wonder at and to admire in prospect, and if the news is to be trusted, the Lake City is indeed what the English call a "Boudoir." But the best thing we know of Chicago—that town does not at present hold its own particular nightingale.

Without an exception everybody who

sees Miss Bigelow begins her musical studies in Boston she also starts to collecting all

things relating to music and musical

people in the shape of photographs,

printed pictures and descriptions in

type; already she has a portrait in some

shape of every musician of which any

portrait has been known to be made.

She has also pictures of celebrated in-

struments and of the homes or studios

and accounts of their methods.

In this way her albums on the subject

of music already reach the importance

of encyclopedias, and would be, or will

be—if she chooses to bestow them—a

great gift to any public library. Every-

thing seems to drift to her on this sub-

ject.

To this collection she also is adding

authentic humorous stories and speeches

of all the musical geniuses the world

has known.

"INTELLECTUAL WHISTLING."

French critics say the young

soprano has a wonderfully dexterous

future before her if she

chooses to avail herself of the

opportunities that Paris offers. They

have no words but wonder for her

whistling from Gounod. As soon as

one listens to three bars the ear is con-

vinced of the presence of a rare organ

under the control of a carefully educated

musician. One great artist who

heard her last week said that her carol-

ing was new to his experience, and

that he knew now that "whistling" is

the music of joy."

But equally the whistling conveys the very essence of sadness.

She whistles Gounod and Schubert,

the "Traumbild" of Schu-

mann, the waltzes of Chopin, and Bach,

and Beethoven and Mendelssohn. One

cannot describe the exquisite expres-

sion and shaded tones in her perform-

ance. The charm of the whistling is

that it is intellectual whistling.

It is an amusement to look at one lis-

tening to Miss Bigelow for the time.



JACK RABBIT.
A little jack rabbit lived out on the plains, a gay little fellow was he, and happily hop he went over the way, As happy as happy could be.

And off he would stop on his way as he went, And over his head back on the sky, And if he would say, "catch me if you can, We'll have fun if only you'll try."

The squirrels peeped out from their holes as he passed.

And gat the crickets did sing, And the busy black spider did pause in his task.

The sparrow just folded his wing.

Like silver the pearly dew sparkled and shone.

On earth bush and blossom and tree.

And little jack rabbit was glad in his heart, As by one look in his face you could see.

"But, dear me!" he exclaimed, "I must loiter no more."

Wife and babies are waiting for me."

And off he dashed his ears and started again.

As swift as a bird flies ran he.

Then morn a hunter was out with his gun, Just for fun he was shooting that day, He did not to think, but shot as he went All things that came in his way.

Poor Mr. Jack Rabbit had just reached his home.

And dear Mrs. Rabbit was there.

With a kiss smoothed so neat, each hair in its place.

With no thought of sorrow or care.

But pop went the gun; a bullet sped swift, And poor Jack was just in its way.

It reached his brave heart, he quivering fell.

And there dead by his home he did lay.

E. A. O.

Talks With the Children.

We have had some talks about the trees and flowers, and have learned what a wonderful thing growth is, that it does not take place by chance, but that everything is prepared for it, and that all the time nature is busy at her work. And now I would like to tell you something about the work which the roots of plants and trees have to do, for though hidden in the earth they are never idle, and as long as the plants or tree lives to which they are attached they must do their part toward sustaining its life and vigor.

If you should put a little seed in the ground, when it sprouted it would not all grow upward toward the cheerful sunlight. A part of the seed, that which is meant for the future stalk of the plant, or the trunk of the tree, would grow straight upward toward the light, while the other part, which was to form the roots, would thrust itself downward into the ground, pushing aside so noiselessly the small particles of soil in its way until it was far enough down to give it the strength needed for support. Do you wonder why the roots thrust themselves down so naturally into the earth? Let me tell you.

The plant must have something to eat, something to nourish it and give it strength to grow, and most of the food for the plant is hidden in the earth, and the roots are found in the roots whose business it is to draw up this food from the earth and give it to the plant. If you take a microscope and examine the roots you will find these numerous mouths in the delicate fibers of the root, and they are as necessary to the life of the plant as your mouth is to your life, and these many mouths suck up the sap from the earth, which goes circling through the trees and the plants, feeding them so that they grow and are full of life and beauty.

And it is with the plants as it is with us—they do not all like the same kinds of food, and their tastes are so different that one will select from the soil something which makes it an orange tree, yielding delicious fruits that we have, and another will take something different and grow up into a big branching oak, yielding only bitter acorns. Then the roots of the rose silently feel their way in the earth till they find that which they are in search of, and which will nourish the rose stalk till it puts forth its green leaves and bursts into the glory of bud and blossom.

It is all very wonderful how they always take up the right kind of food, never making any mistakes. You never see anything which is half rose and half lily as you would if they got their food mixed and ate that which was not intended for their use. How they know just what to choose we cannot explain, but the wisdom is very great which makes these little root-mouths know just what kind of food to draw out from the soil.

But there are some things that live without roots and which steal their nourishment from other growing things. I have seen here in California woods great spreading oak trees—live oaks which live for hundreds of years—from whose branches great quantities of gray moss hung, like long, swaying curtains, and much lighter in color than the leaves of the trees to which it clung. This moss feeds upon the sap of the tree, and it is full of mouths, which are found at the point where it clings to the tree, and they are forever busy in drawing their nourishment from it. This does not seem to impoverish the tree at all, for I have seen some curtailed with moss which had great massive trunks and spreading branches, whose circumference was more than a hundred feet, and the trees were more than a century old. There are some in the Montecito, near Santa Barbara, which are thrifty young trees when the old mission was built, and they must have heard the first echo of the old mission bells, and their leaves have dropped their shadows upon the houses of the Indians who lived there when the mission was built, and before the houses of the whites were built in that beautiful valley.

How many stories, of the past these old trees could tell us if they only had speech that we could understand. But from them, as well as from everything else that grows, we may learn lessons of wisdom if we will but study them. Do not let us be content with saying that a thing grows, but let us learn, as well as we can, its habits and its manner of growth and its various uses.

I have received the following from the kind friend who is the owner of "Polly," the wise hen of which you heard before. She writes:

My dear Mrs. O.: I must tell you how Polly celebrated Washington's birthday. She came off this morning with eleven little chicks. After she dismissed her last family she came to the window and wished to come in. I opened the door, and instead

of going to the wood box where she had been before she went to my room and laid an egg on my bed.

Every morning I spread a white cloth on the bed and put on an egg (one of her own) and she lay one exactly like the sample.

During those rainy days she would come in without stopping to wipe her feet. Then I would make her stand in a dish of water till they were clean. After she had laid 273 eggs she told me that she would like to rest for a few days. So I took an old pair out in a few pieces of cloth to make it soft, then folded a grain sack and laid it in the pan and put in thirteen of her own eggs. Then I put the pan in a store-room on the back piazza. If any of my friends wished to see Polly I would take up the pan and carry it wherever I pleased, and I did not care if I disturbed her. But I am sorry to say, that with all my care in bringing her up she is a very selfish hen. One day I put out a dish of food for the hens, and she would eat as fast as she could and drive all the others away. Then I divided the dish and put her another dish and the other hens would eat and she would go from one dish to the other, and didn't seem willing that any of the hens should have anything to eat, but wanted it all herself. I told her a great many times that it was very selfish for her to do so, but she did not care for anything I said to her. I have probably spoiled her by letting her have her own way all her life.

**

But "Polly" has one good quality of which my friend does not speak. She is very generous in one respect—she lays the biggest kind of large eggs. I have seen some which were about the size of a turkey's egg, and it looks a good deal as if she were conscious of her selfishness in the matter of eating, and would like to atone for it in that way. We say of people, "We all have our faults," and it would be strange indeed if so wise a hen as "Polly" was without any. E. A. O.

THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

What a Great Novelist Says of the World's Fair Buildings.

His Pies That They Be Reproduced in Imperishable Materials—The Buildings Grouped for Permanent Beauty.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

The first impression of the great grouping and extent of the exposition buildings—and perhaps the only one that is likely to last, is that of a dream of overwhelming magnitude, compass and depth, relieved again and again by central points of real and intrinsic beauty; and when the mind, still fresh from the first dazzling view, turns inward and recalls the vision, the impression that the well-remembered images are but pictures out of dreamland is stronger than ever.

Mankind has assuredly not often had the good fortune to evoke from nothingness a beautiful phantom city, fixing it for a few short months in such form and by such material as shall give the memory of it a reality greater than its own.

From time to time, in the world's history, in the record of arts and architecture, some one man has conceived a building of surpassing grandeur; once in a hundred of those few times, some man or body of men in love with art or with country, or with itself, may have given shape and permanence to the conception. The Pantheon, the great temple at Pestum, the Church of St. Sophia, Westminster Abbey, the cathedral of Cologne—strangest, rarest, greatest, worst and best, the Basilicas of St. Peter, all these stand as monuments of such individuals or such bodies; monuments, some perfect, some gigantic, some fantastic, but all great, and all representing the strongest expression of human genius, feeling and power.

These buildings are scattered at great distances over the face of the earth—rare instances of man's noble success or superb failure in comparing himself in skill and device and strength with universal nature. The contemplation of each of them separately leaves something behind. The study of each of them, with all to which that study leads, would be in itself an education; the longing to see them side by side in positive comparison has visited many lovers of the beautiful; this longing is, I think, even stronger than the desire to see their makers assembled in one grand symposium of artistic worth. That, indeed, would be a "World's Fair." That, indeed, would show men what men have felt and thought and done upon the lines of beauty, under the greatest impulses which human endeavor and earthly power can lead to accomplishment. But that, alas, would be a "dreamland" beyond the possibilities of an even transitory realization.

BUILT OF "SUCH STUFF AS DREAMS ARE MADE OF."

I will venture to say, however, without much fear of contradiction, that what has been done here in Chicago approaches more nearly to the presentation of such a vision than any former attempt, modern, mediæval or ancient; and also what has been done here is to be credited more fully to the unaided efforts of man than has often been the case in similar attempts.

One thing only nature has given—the mighty water that washes the low-lying shore. But all else is the work of man, and of man alone. He has not even quenched from Nature's heart the rough hewn masses wherewith to shape his ideal. The "dream" has not, the rugged solidity of stone and marble, nor the practical, enduring qualities of brick and mortar. The materials are fragile, perishable, coarse, as the thoughts to which they have given shape are strong, enduring and refined; but so long as the short life lasts the material is forgotten, the thought supreme.

After all, is not that perhaps the most, the highest, the noblest that man can accomplish, or need dream of realizing? The enduring quality of materials can never be more than comparative, of competition between wealth and strength, and in the long run of years and ages, summer's sun and winter's frost, the rain, the wind and the storms will out-buffer riches in the fight. But man's highest thoughts, truest impulses and purest conceptions—and perhaps, too, his basest—are proofed against time and eternity.

JACKSON PARK IN WINTER.

I may safely leave to others, whose province it is, to describe and catalogue the sights I saw on a certain bitter winter's morning when I visited the World's Fair grounds at Jackson Park.

There was a terror of great cold in the biting air, and such a wind out of the hard, blue northwestern sky as might not only blow the cobwebs from a man's brain, but carry with them the rafters and old corners across which they were spun. The great area was bleak as winter's own incarnation, yet neither bare nor desolate.

Up to the very steps of the divine portico which looks over the little harbor, the splendid ice lay solid as a raft of rock and beyond it stretched the limpid blue depths, the sun blazing down upon the varied contrast of snow and wind-blown sapphires behind upon the level shore, the glorious colonnade of

spotless white—nature's reality in all its magnitude, and the artist's dream in all its purity, brought face to face.

What matter if the one were very real indeed—the other the most passing and fragile of fancies? In thought, in the real reality of consciousness, the truths were brought together and were harmonious as they were meant to be from the beginning. What matter if the portico be but a moulded shell of wood and plaster, looking down upon the inland sea whose waves shall wash away the footprints of a million generations of men?

THE BUILDINGS GROUPED FOR PERMANENT BEAUTY.

One of the points by which I am most struck is certainly the wonderful taste and knowledge of effect shown in the relative position and placing of the greater buildings.

They are not crowded one upon another; no one of them cuts off the view of its neighbor to such an extent as in any way to injure the greater effect.

In reality, the most central part of a very great city has been conceived and laid out, and built up, with all due regard and consideration for permanent beauty, as well as for the inevitable necessities of traffic by which the topography of great cities is governed.

QUESTIONS FOR CHICAGO TO ANSWER.

Few men, I think, can leave the future scene of the great exhibition without wishing that the buildings and streets and the approaches might in great part, be made permanent; that the water might never ebb from the lagoons and canals; that the lovely portico might forever face the lovely lake, and that the noble Art building might be the center of its beauty—and of a country of which that city should be worthy in greatness.

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QUESTIONS FOR CHICAGO TO ANSWER.

"AS THE TWIG IS BENT, THE TREE IS INCLINED"



"It teaches us economy."

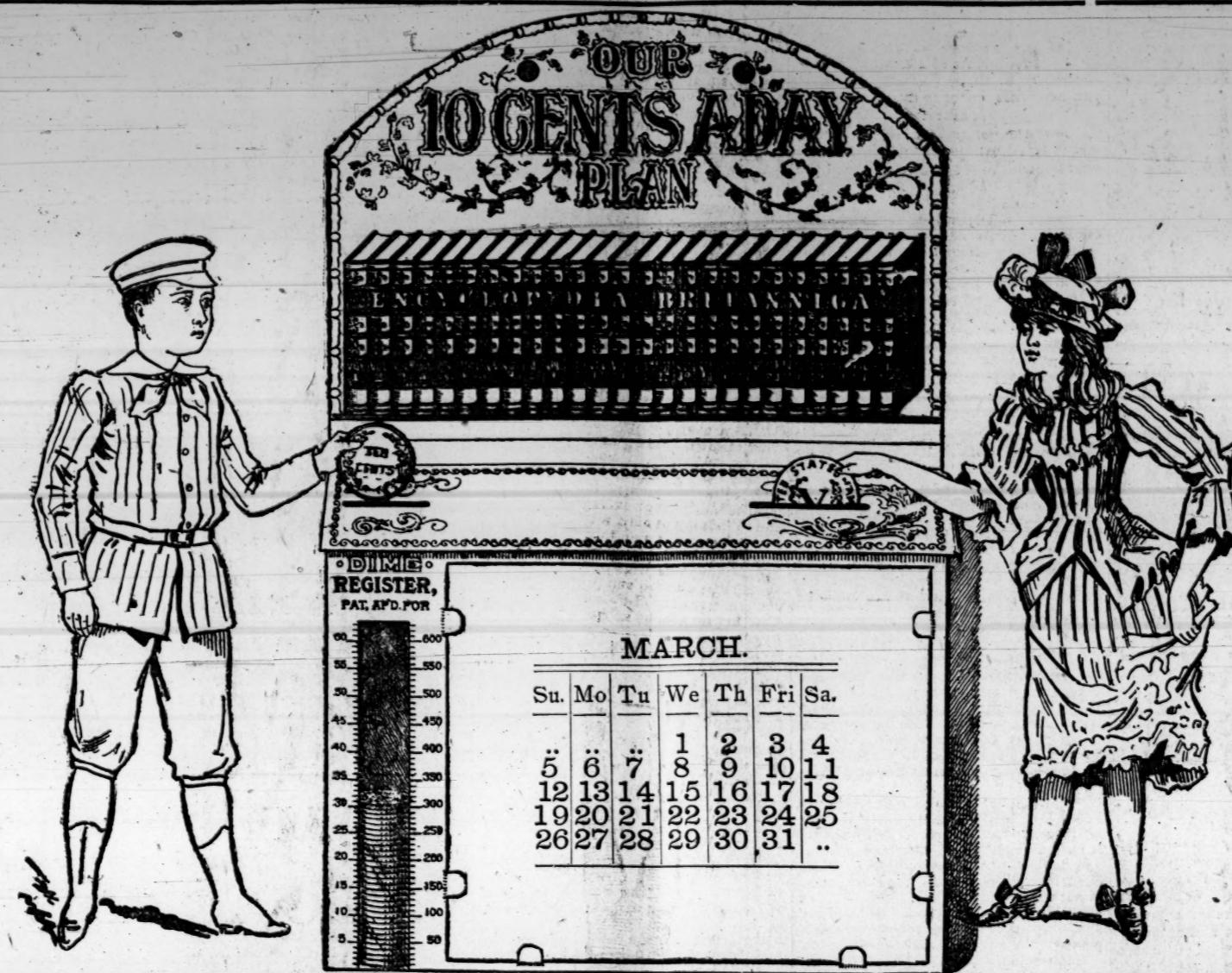
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BOXERS AND BOXING

Leading Amateurs of New York City.

Men Who Can Hold Their Own With Professionals.

Some of the Things Which Occasionally Occur.

A Case Where a Couple of Friends Fought to a Standstill—Some Scientific Sparring Contests.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

NEW YORK, March 12.—There used to be three classes of boxers, the professionals, who fought openly and avowedly for money; the amateur, who sparred for glory, exercise and fun, and the self-styled "amachooers," who fought, or often "faked" for whatever they could get, cash of course, preferred. Within the last year, however, the "amachooer" has almost disappeared from the ring. Clubs which used to encourage boxing wearied of offering gold watches, medals in the form of chunks of gold, and other such trophies readily converted into dollars, for the questionable privilege of seeing several pairs of "amachooers" make holes in the air for a limited number of rounds in efforts to avoid hitting each other.

ment for several months previous was suspended from the amateur ranks. More than three hundred thus came under the ban. They were informed that the union would be only too happy to reinstate them as soon as they would prove their amateur standing. The proof demanded was an exhibit of medals won in competition. The union might as well have asked for an exhibit of all the money they had ever earned or seen. With a few exceptions the whole crowd was forced into the professional class, where it really belonged.

It was undoubtedly the presence of this undesirable element in the amateur ranks that brought boxing in public into disrepute among genuine amateurs. As a matter of fact there is no more reason why two gentlemen should not meet in a scientific sparring contest than in the rush-lime on the football field. However, real amateur sparring is practiced, nowadays, almost altogether in the seclusion of the

weight. He strips today at 175 pounds, though he looks fifteen pounds lighter in his ordinary suit. He still spars frequently with his old instructor, but is now quite out of the veteran's control. His arms are long and he uses his shoulders in hitting in a manner that gives him an unusual reach. He is so hard that blows, unless delivered with great force, do not hurt him. His defense, moreover, is almost perfect.

Mr. Coster's strongest offensive point lies in his cross counters. In the use of his right hand he is probably not excelled by any heavyweight boxer living.

He is wonderfully quick as clever as Donovan himself, and an excellent judge of time and distance.

A friend of Mr. Coster, who knew that he sparred, though not how well, once played what he thought would be a funny trick. He induced a well known professional pugilist to come to the Seventh Regiment gymnasium, expecting to "ring him in" on the amateur. A number of the militiamen, who had been "let in" gathered to see the fun. Coster was asked to put on the gloves with the stranger and consented. He did not see through the scheme until he just escaped a blow that might have knocked him out. A minute later they were reviving the professional under a shower bath.

Mr. Coster is a well-known grain broker, but very few of his associates at the Produce Exchange know that he could, if necessary, put up a good fight against even James J. Corbett.

Fred Winthrop, the champion middle and heavyweight of Harvard University, also learned what he knows of sparring at the New York Athletic Club. Before Corbett made his match with Sullivan, the Californian occasionally visited the club's boxing-rooms, where he helped out the club's instructors. In a careless moment he gave Winthrop, with whom he was sparring, an opening, and the student landed what was probably the heaviest blow on Corbett's chin, the champion ever received. "He hit like a mule kicking," was Corbett's comment after the bout.

Besides being an unusually hard hitter, Winthrop is very clever. He is a quick dodger, and has a very peculiar body twist that enables him to avoid many hard body blows.

Robert A. Center is as good a boxer as he is a sailor and that is saying a great deal. Before his departure for Europe last summer, Center was as scientific an amateur as there is in New York city.

He is not a heavy hitter, but is quick and active as a cat. His defense is particularly good. I saw him spar once with his right hand injured too much to deliver hard punches. To the end of rather a long bout, however, he kept his opponent off by the cleverest kind of dodging, parrying and straight countering. Center strips at about one hundred and thirty-eight pounds.

James Motley has the reputation—and he deserves it—of being the best amateur lightweight in New York. Though weighing not more than 132 pounds, he has the shoulders and arms of a middleweight. For so small a man, his hitting powers are phenomenal. Mr. Motley injured his wrist some time ago, and was not able to practice much until the beginning of this season. Like all good lightweights, Motley is very quick, which, with his unusual strength, would make him a dangerous fighter if necessity required.

George E. Schwiegler, George R. Gray and E. J. Gianini are better known for their performances in hurdling, shot-putting and rowing, each being a champion in the game he makes his specialty. That they are not known as boxers, as well, is due to the fact that they have never shown in public how well they can use their data.

Schwiegler, who could train down to

fight as a heavy lightweight, is the most clever of the trio. He is unusually quick on his feet, full of tricks and very strong. Gray's practice in shot-putting has given him a strength and a quickness in pushing out his hand that makes it a dangerous object to encounter, even when there is a big glove on it.

Gray strips at 190 pounds. His weight, strength and agility would enable him to hold his own in almost any company. When he lands a blow, the

men were getting ready for the boxing-room he spoke to them separately.

"Say Billy," he said, "don't say anything, but look out. Jack's given it out that he is going to do you."

"Oh! he is, is he? Well we'll see," replied Billy.

Then "Davy" went to "Jack." "You want to be careful tonight," he confidentially whispered. "Billy has given it out that he's going to lay you out."

Jack, who was just about to put on his shirt dropped it and went into the boxing-room stripped to the waist. "That looks like business," was Billy's comment to himself as he also removed his jersey.

They went at each other very fast. No one of the crowd that gathered to see the fun had thought of arranging any of the formalities of timing or refereeing. Neither of the men wanted to be the first to say "hold, enough," so they banged each other for fifteen consecutive minutes. Then there was a mutual cessation of hostilities, for the men could hardly stand.

After a rest, they went at it again, agreeing however, to stop at the end of five minutes. Each thought, of course, that the other was "out for blood." When time was nearly up, "Billy" sent Jack's head flying back and Jack answered in kind. Just as time was called Jack got in an awful cross-counter on the left side of Billy's neck. The men clinched and fought in, until they were parted. Then they shook hands and started for the hat room.

When Billy tried to speak a minute later, he found he couldn't. He found, too, that his right arm was numb and lifeless. He stumbled like a drunken man. They sat him on a chair and sent for brandy and three doctors. In the meantime Billy "went out" altogether. And maybe it wasn't a frightened lot that looked on.

The shower bath revived him in a few minutes, and he came around none the worse for his experience. An hour later Billy and Jack were engaged in a heated discussion as to which blow it was that put Billy out.

But it was weeks before either learned the secret of the other's earnestness on that particular night.



Robert A. Center.

victim feels as though he had been hit with a sixteen-pound shot.

Gianini has become strong by reason of much rowing, and quick by his work in the gymnasium. He is, also, a clever boxer, though he has devoted comparatively little time to the sport. Gianini would spar at about 170 pounds.

Alpheus Geer, better known as "Ally," of Troop A of the National Guard, took to boxing as a duck to the water when he took his first lesson four years ago. He is 5 feet 9 1/4 inches tall, strips at 160 pounds in condition, and is unusually strong. He is a particularly effective "in fighter."

"Archie" Thompson used to devote a great deal more time to sparring than he does now. His style resembles that of Dominick McCaffrey a great deal. One would not think he was a boxer or that he would even enjoy being present at a boxing match, by his appearance.

"Ernie" Thompson, his brother, is also very "handy" with the gloves.

These are but a few of the amateurs who could make reputations for themselves, if boxing in public were not "bad form." There is a chance, however, now that the alleged amateurs who did so much to bring boxing into disrepute have been driven from the amateur ranks, that the sport may again be raised to the level of other amateur games. It has always been popular at Harvard, and recently boxing competitions have become a feature of the winter games at Yale.

While amateur sparring simply for fun do not damage each other to any great extent, things sometimes happen that make them go at each other in earnest. Such a case occurred at the New York Athletic Club not a great while ago. "Billy," who was a member of the club's light crew, and "Jack," who had a reputation as a quarter-mile runner, had each heard a great deal of the other's skill with the gloves. Both came to the club every evening to spar and naturally agreed to engage in a friendly bout.

"Davy" Roach, coach of the crew, saw a chance for a practical joke. While

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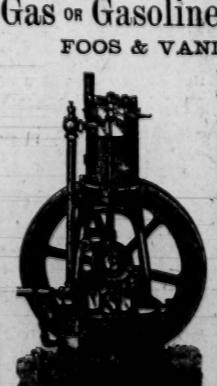
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